

CHIEF AT TUSKEGEE

President Roosevelt Reviews Parade of Negro Industrial Battalions.

PRaises Work of Institute

Rides in Carriage Made by Students and Driven by Student—Sees Practical Results of Negro Education on Washington Plan.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt reached the grounds of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute after a brief stop in the town of Tuskegee, where he was received by the mayor and other distinguished citizens. The president's train was brought directly into the grounds of the institute over its private tracks. The president was received by Principal Booker T. Washington and members of the institute board of trustees and faculty. He then entered a carriage made by the students of the school, drawn by horses raised at the school and driven by a student in the school. The party proceeded to an elaborately decorated stand, surrounded by the president's flag.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Industrial Parade Reviewed. From this point he viewed the educational and industrial parade. This parade was headed by the institute band, led by Bandmaster Elbert B. Williams of the Ninth United States cavalry, who had been detailed to Tuskegee by the war department. Then came 1,500 students of the school in two divisions, the young men uniformed in blue suits, with brass buttons, white gloves and cadet caps. Young women wearing blue dresses trimmed with red braid and wearing blue straw braid hats followed, each bearing a stalk of sugar cane topped with a cotton boll, all raised in the school's agricultural experiment station. Behind the student body came 61 floats, representing the various phases of work of the academic department and the 37 industrial divisions of the school.

After the parade had passed and the students, faculty and visitors were repelling to the chapel, the presidential party was driven hurriedly about the grounds and was shown the extent and scope of work being carried on by the institute. Then to the chapel the party was taken, where the students, led by the choir of 150 voices, sang a number of plantation melodies. Principal Booker T. Washington then presented the president in the following words:

Great Day for Negro Race. "This is a great day for the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute; too great to be described by words. We have gathered to hear but one voice; to see but one face. "In presenting our guest to the students, teachers and citizens, I must not omit to express the gratitude felt by the people of Tuskegee institute and by the people of both races in this section of Alabama for the honor which has been conferred upon them. That the chief magistrate of our beloved republic of 80,000,000 people deemed it good and wise to include Tuskegee institute in his trip through the south and spend a few hours seeing the work we are doing here, brings to the heart of every man and woman of our race in this country a degree of encouragement and inspiration which it is impossible for any American citizen not of our race to appreciate."

President is Pleased. In reply the president said in part: "You can't be as much inspired by anything I may say as I have been inspired by what I have seen here. Mr. Washington, it is a liberal education in itself just to come here and see this great focus of civilization. Now, I had read a good deal of your work and I believed in it with all my heart. I was prepared to see what would impress me and please me, but I had no idea that I would be so deeply impressed, so deeply pleased as I have been. I did not realize the extent of your work. I did not realize how much you were doing."

"I wish I had the time, not merely to go around to see the buildings and the grounds, but to see the finished product outside. I would like to go around and see the houses that are being built up by those who leave this institution. I would like to see the effect in actual life of the training here, and wish that some man with the gift of description would come here and go from here out where the graduates to go and visit them in their homes and follow out what they are doing and describe it all. I think there could not be anything better

than that so as to show what is being done. and, Mr. Washington, while I have always stood for this institution, now that I have seen it and realize as I had never realized before the descriptions of it, all it means, I will stand for it more than ever."

Tired, Says Ohio Woman.

Resident of Cleveland Commits Suicide in New York Hotel.

New York, Oct. 25.—A woman who registered as Mary Jane Caley of Cleveland, O., has been found dead shot through the head in her room at the Aberdeen Hotel here. A revolver lay beside her. In the woman's room were found a gold link purse set with diamonds and containing \$133, two diamond brooches, silver toilet articles inscribed "M. J. C.," and a package of letters. One of these believed to be intended for Miss Caley's sister, Mrs. Lillian Castle of Tarrytown, N. Y., read:

"Tired, tired. Forgive me, dear sister. Love, May."

Another letter was marked "For Lillian. Give to Jack, but don't return names." In a hand bag were found several cards, one of the suicide with the address, "251 Sibley street, Cleveland," and one of Mrs. Waller, of the same address.

Akron, O., Oct. 25.—Mary J. Caley was the daughter of Mrs. George A. Clark, No. 111 North Main street, this city. She was the wife of Ralph Pitzer of Youngstown, O. She visited her mother, formerly Mrs. Caley, for several weeks, returning to New York city less than a week ago. Her brother refuses to believe that she committed suicide, and attributes her trouble to a man known as "Jack." Miss Caley never lived in Akron.

THIEVES MAKE GOOD HAUL.

Crack Safe at Ridgeville, Ind., and Escape With \$6,000.

Ridgeville, Ind., Oct. 25.—Robbers blew the safe in the Ridgeville state bank and escaped with about \$6,000.

Five of the robbers remained on guard while two others wrecked the safe with nitroglycerine, which broke all the windows of the building. Cashier Branson fired five shots at the guards from the mouth of an alley opposite the bank and was then driven away by bullets from the robbers' revolvers. There is no trace of blood where the guards stood and it is not believed that any of them were hit.

Chief of Police Stevens started on the trail of two buggy loads of suspicious strangers whom he believes to be the Ridgeville bank robbers. The suspected persons have been seen at Deerfield and Pittsburg and are going east toward Celina, O. The explosive, it is believed, was stolen from a magazine near Muncie. It is believed that two of the gang are in hiding there.

WREATH ON MCKINLEY'S BIER

Placed There by Miss Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army.

Canton, O., Oct. 25.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, spoke to a large audience at the Auditorium in this city last night on "Bridging the Gulf." During the day Miss Booth called on Mrs. McKinley and had a talk of 15 minutes with her. She was presented with a pair of slippers made by Mrs. McKinley, and a photograph of the late President and Mrs. McKinley. Miss Booth was given permission to enter the McKinley vault at Westlawn cemetery, and placed a wreath on the late President's bier.

Headless Body Found in River.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The headless body of a woman, badly decomposed, was found last night in the Bronx river, near the New York City line. The body was clad in coarse underwear and the ragged remains of a heavy winter jacket, and on one foot was a rubber overshoe. A wedding ring bore the initials "C. L."

Crestline-Lima Record Broken.

Lima, O., Oct. 25.—An engine and four coaches, making a speed test on the Pennsylvania road, passed through here, having covered the distance between Crestline and Lima in 56 minutes, a distance of 72 miles, and breaking all previous records over that portion of the Pittsburg-Chicago division.

Miss Golding Sentenced.

New York, Oct. 25.—Mary E. Golding of Buffalo, the cashier of the Larkin company, who confessed to larcenies of from \$2,000 to \$8,000 from her employers for the benefit of a male friend, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three months. The charge brought against her was petit larceny.

Forbidden to Address Loubet.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—The senators and deputies favorable to the establishment of a Spanish republic have been forbidden to personally address President Loubet, who is here to return the visit of King Alfonso to Paris.

Business Man Killed by Train.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Frank Clyde, head of the shipping firm of William P. Clyde & Co., was killed by a train at the Fifty-second street station of the Pennsylvania railroad in this city.

Lipton Will Challenge for 1907.

London, Oct. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton expects to again challenge for the America's cup in 1907.

PRESIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Causes Arrest of Man Who Let a Pistol Fall.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt concluded a strenuous day in Alabama by a two-hour's visit to Birmingham, where his reception, in keeping with those given him at Montgomery and Tuskegee, were hearty and soul-stirring. His day began at 7 o'clock, when the special train left Montgomery for Tuskegee. Visits to the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute and to the Methodist female college were crowded into a little less than two hours and the noon hour had just arrived when the executive stepped from his car in Montgomery. Here he spoke to a great throng under the shadow of Confederacy's first capitol and was on his way again sharply at 2 o'clock. A few minutes before 5 the president was the guest of Birmingham, and until his train left at 6:45 p. m., on the night run to Little Rock, the president was cheered at every turn. The day was unmarked by any special incident save at Birmingham. Here, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, an intoxicated man in his excitement dropped a pistol from his pocket on the pavement. The president saw the incident and called the attention of officers to the man, who was immediately arrested.

COLONIZING IN GOTHAM.

Specific Allegations Are Investigated by the Grand Jury.

New York, Oct. 25.—Charges of colonization, sensational in their character and in the persons more or less directly involved, have been investigated by the grand jury. The allegation was made in an affidavit that 20 men were registered from the home of an election district captain in the Eighteenth assembly district. The house is in Forsyth street. It consists of three floors, one of which is used for business purposes and has altogether 12 rooms.

The district captain lives in the basement with his mother. The basement is divided into two rooms. The affidavit says that four men registered as living in this basement. The other 16, according to the affidavit, divided their alleged residence between the two upper floors, one of which is wholly occupied by a business establishment, while the top floor alone has living apartments.

HELD FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Nephew and Niece of Late General Hancock in Trouble.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The coroner's jury to investigate the death of Miss Emma Smallwood near Hyattsville, Md., has returned a verdict that the woman died of malpractice, performed by a person or persons unknown to them, and holding Winfield Scott Hancock, a nephew of General W. S. Hancock, and his sister, Mrs. Amanda Mackall, to be accessories to the fact.

Hancock, who is in jail at Upper Marlboro, Md., will be released on \$5,000 bail and Mrs. Mackall will be required to give bail in about \$1,000. Joshua Braxton, a negro, also under arrest in connection with the case, will be held as a witness in \$500 bail.

DUEL IN DINING CAR.

Diners Dodge Bullets Fired by Reckless Combatants.

Greenville, Pa., Oct. 25.—Daniel Potter, a cook, was probably fatally injured in a shooting affray with H. N. Smith of New York on the dining car attached to train No. 8 on the Erie railroad between Sharpville and Greenville.

The two men fought all over the car and the diners were compelled to dodge bullets. When the train reached Greenville Smith seemed to be under no restraint and leaped from the car and ran down the street with police and a crowd in pursuit. He was captured and says the shooting was in self-defense.

Guide's Courtesy Remembered.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 25.—Bert Tilley, who recently acted as guide for Kermit Roosevelt on the latter's hunting expedition in the Black Hills, has received from the White House a handsome hunting ax, a present from the president for the courtesy shown the chief executive's son. Kermit, it is stated, expects to make the same trip next summer.

Czar Pardons Japanese.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The emperor has pardoned all the Japanese prisoners who on account of infractions of the rules or attacks on the guards and other officers, were sentenced to imprisonment in order that they may accompany their comrades to Japan.

Togo's Ship Always Under Way.

Tokyo, Oct. 25.—B. train-piers that Admiral Togo did not anchor even once in five months from the time of the big naval battle of Aug. 10, 1905, till the Russian battleship Sevastopol was torpedoed in the last days of December.

50 Killed in Santiago Riots.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Santiago, Chile, says 50 persons were killed and 500 wounded during the recent rioting there. The riots followed the placing of an import duty on meat and cattle.

IS NO YELLOW PERIL

Eminent Japanese in Speech at Cleveland Speaks for His Countrymen.

APPRECIATE OUR FRIENDSHIP

They Have No Desire for Philippines and Are Too Weak to Quarrel With Their Best Friend—Japanese Have Had Enough of War.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.—The Hon. Eki Hioki, first secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, delivered an address to the members of the Cleveland chamber of commerce last evening, his subject being "Japan, America and the Orient." In view of the fact that Mr. Hioki's address was practically the first official utterance from a Japanese source concerning the situation in the far east since the close of the war it was considered a significant and attracted much attention. Mr. Hioki said in part:

"Now that the Japanese-Russian war is ended, the world seems to be diligently watching for the next act which will be produced on the stage of Oriental politics. There are various speculations. Some of them are clearly malicious in origin, while others are honest. Both are injurious to the interests of the world.

"Some preach from the high altar the doctrine of the yellow peril. Some question the ambition of Japan, others apprehend Japan's designs upon the Philippines. Such questions as these: 'Will Japan adopt the Monroe doctrine for Asia? Will she control China? Will she not beat the Americans in industrial and commercial competition? Will she not monopolize the markets of China and crowd out American goods? Will not Buddhism come into rivalry with Christianity? Will not 700,000 Japanese soldiers, now in Manchuria, when disbanded, flood the western coast of the United States with Japanese immigration?'

Yellow Peril Don't Exist.

"Taken all together, it would appear that the world is trying to ascribe to the little island empire the position of a dictatorship in the Orient. I wish such was the real position of Japan, but I must confess, to my regret, that it is too far from fact. Seeing, however, such questions as these are receiving the more or less attention of the thinking class of people in this and other countries it may be without value to express at this opportunity my humble views on them.

"First—The yellow peril. In spite of influence which once it gained, the doctrine of yellow peril seems to have practically lost its hold on men's minds, at least in America.

"Second—Japan has no designs on the Philippines. Frank and unreserved disavowals of the alleged designs of Japan upon the Philippines having frequently emanated from authoritative sources, it is superfluous for me to repeat them. But the fact that there is a constant recurrence of the same allegation in the newspapers of this country shows that the repeated disavowals from the authoritative sources have borne little fruit, either because the general public still distrusts Japan in this matter or because a certain section of the American people wants to get up some agitation for their own interests. If a bonafide statement of the responsible party failed to convince them, let us try a brief argument.

Japan Values Our Friendship.

Laying aside entirely for the moment the consideration of the motive of Japan regarding the present subject, let me ask you a question. Can you believe that this great American people who glory in their national spirit, in their gigantic strength, in their boundless wealth, in their marvelous development and who look forward with proud and confident anticipation to the time when they shall be the first in the race civilization has set for man to run, would allow her flag to be lowered, be it in the Philippines or any other place which legitimately belongs to her, by any hands but hers? No, most emphatically no. That is the spirit with which you cling to your own possessions in the Pacific and that ought to be the spirit of the people. And who can better understand that spirit of the Americans than the Japanese? Therefore if Japan harbored such a sinister design as is attributed to her, she must be prepared to plunge in a war far more gigantic than the one just ended against a nation to which she owes much what she is today, and to whose people she owes that moral and financial support so unreservedly given at the most critical period in her history. No. The Philippines are not worth the sacrifice of such a valuable friendship as that of America and the enormous losses in men and money which such a war would necessarily entail."

Duchess Sails for Home.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, sailed for England on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm.

MILL OWNERS EXPLAIN.

Say They Cannot Afford to Pay Advance Demanded.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.—The reply of the Manufacturers' Association denying the request of the textile union for a complete restoration of the 12½ per cent cut in wages of July, 1904, instead of the part increase and part profit-sharing plan, says:

"It is impossible to grant your request for the full restoration of the schedule in force prior to July, 1904, for the reason that the margin existing between raw material and finished product will not allow it. In making an advance of 5 per cent, based on a margin of 75 cents, the manufacturers were governed first of all, by their ability to pay, and secondly, to conform to the spirit of an agreement made by your organization and themselves with the Governor of the Commonwealth, to pay this additional sum based upon a margin which he should ascertain by an investigation of their accounts.

"The Governor found this margin to be 71½ cents, on which a dividend of 5 per cent should be paid, after it had been in existence for a period approximating three months. The profit sharing offer is designed to give to the operatives automatically and without agitation such advances from month to month as the margin will warrant."

MOODY TAKES CHARGE.

Attorney General to Investigate Defunct Allegheny Bank.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The investigation of the affairs of the Enterprise National Bank has been taken in charge by Attorney General William H. Moody. This action was taken at the request of United States District Attorney John W. Dunkle of Pittsburg, who submitted the papers in the case to the Attorney General.

The Controller's office will co-operate with the legal department by furnishing evidence, but the case will be in charge of the legal department. It is expected that the special representative of the Controller will be sent to Pittsburg, while District Attorney Dunkle will represent the legal department.

Governor Asks for Prisoners.

Harrisburg, Oct. 25.—Governor Pennypacker has made a requisition on Governor Douglas of Massachusetts for the return of William R. Brown, charged with swindling several people in Philadelphia in an alleged "fake" stock mining scheme. Governor Pennypacker also made a requisition on Governor Higgins of New York for the return of William Vandemark to answer a charge of burglary and larceny.

Chinaman Ordered Deported.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 25.—Sam Wah Kee of Appleton, Wis., charged with being in this country illegally, has been ordered deported by United States Court Commissioner Bloodgood. United States District Attorney Butterfield claims that Kee is connected with a system by which Chinamen are brought into the United States illegally.

Detectives Call on Mrs. Cunliffe.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 25.—Philston detectives again visited the home of Mrs. Cunliffe, wife of the Adams Express robber, in East Hartford in an attempt to find the \$10,000 which it is alleged Cunliffe has said he gave to his wife. Mrs. Cunliffe declined to be interviewed by the detectives, saying that she was too ill.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Probable curtailment of shipments of grain from Russia, owing to spread of labor troubles, was largely responsible for firmness today in the wheat market here. At the close, wheat for December delivery was up ½¢. Corn is up ¼¢@¾¢. Oats show a gain of ¼¢@¾¢. Closing prices: Wheat, Dec., 87½¢@87¾¢; corn, Dec., 45½¢; oats, Dec., 25½¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—OCT. 24.

Corn—Yellow, 61¢@61½¢; high mixed, 60¢@60½¢; mixed ear, 60½¢@61¢. Oats—No. 2 white, 33½¢@34¢; No. 3 white, 33¢@33½¢. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13@13.50; No. 2, \$12@12.50; No. 1 clover, \$10@10.50; No. 1 mixed, \$10.25@10.75. Eggs—Selected, 23¢@24¢. Butter—Prints, 25¢@26¢; tubs, 24¢@25¢; dairy, 16¢@17¢. Cheese—New York full cream, new, 12½¢@13¢; Ohio full cream, 12½¢@13¢; Ohio, ½ cream, new 10½¢@11¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢@15½¢; Limberger, new, 13¢@13½¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25@3.85; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4@4.50; choice milch cows, \$3.50@5.00; medium to good milch cows, \$2@3.00; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25@3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50@4.10; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2@3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.50@3.00. Calves—Veal, good to choice, \$7.50@8.00; veal, fair to good, \$5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3@4.50. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.60@6.00; medium weights, \$5.50@5.55; best heavy weight, \$5.55; good light Yorkers, \$5.25@5.45; pigs, good to prime, \$5.25@5.45.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60@6.00; good to choice mixed, \$5.10@5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25@4.50; and common, \$3@4.25; spring lambs, \$5@7.90.

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very 'lap of fortune.'—Franklin.

PAY FOR PUBLICITY

Reports of Investigation Colored to Suit Views of President McCurdy.

POLICYHOLDERS FOOT THE BILL

Newspaper Man Testifying Before Insurance Investigators Throws Instructive Light on Methods Adopted to Put Good Face on Disclosures.

New York, Oct. 25.—At the session of the legislative committee investigating the insurance companies the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were under consideration and it was brought out that this company was paying for the dissemination throughout the country of reports of this investigation that were favorable to the company. Charles J. Smith, a newspaper man, was the witness. He is employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to do a large number of things, but a month ago was placed in charge of sending out these reports. Mr. Smith had a number of vouchers for the payment of this work, and these aggregated \$11,600, with more bills to come in. He thought the amount to date would reach \$14,000.

Mr. Smith wrote these reports and submitted them to Allen Forman, who owns the Telegraphic News Bureau, and \$1 a line was paid by the Mutual Life for the service. Clippings from various papers about the country were shown to the witness and identified as the dispatches he wrote and sent to Mr. Forman. These were sent to about 100 papers, but Mr. Smith did not know whether the papers were paid for inserting them. In one dispatch Mr. Smith wrote that Mr. McCurdy's attitude on the stand made a distinctly favorable impression and for this he had to pay \$2 a line. This, he said, was worth it.

Big Bill for Advertising.

Following Mr. Smith, Walter Sullivan, who has charge of the magazine advertising department, was called. He said the Mutual advertised in twelve magazines last year at a cost of \$12,000. Advertising in insurance papers cost about \$30,000 more, but he could not tell where the remainder of the account of \$329,797, the amount charged up to advertising last year, was spent.

Earlier in the day Emory McClintock, the actuary of the Mutual Life, was on the stand. The entire early session of the day before recess was given over to his explanation of technical insurance. Mr. McClintock practically advocated no laws for the insurance companies, except a certain supervision to give the reports publicity. He thought the public could take care of themselves and that publicity was the best law. Asked how far this view was shared in official circles, he thought he was somewhat of a missionary along that line. Mr. McClintock was to have been on the stand again in the afternoon session, but during recess he was seized with a slight attack of vertigo to which he is subject.

President Hegeman Explains.

John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was examined and when the adjournment was taken his testimony was unfinished.

While lacking the startling features of the testimony of some of the other life insurance Presidents who have testified, Mr. Hegeman's remarks and explanations were none the less interesting, especially his statement that \$876,000 was given to the industrial policyholders of his company last year without any obligation whatever. Mr. Hegeman further said that in eight years his company had voluntarily given to the policyholders \$8,000,000. This was in extended insurance, mortality dividends and liberalized policies during epidemics, floods and fires.

It was brought out that, while the company carried collateral loans throughout the year, none appeared in the annual report on December 31. This was explained by the witness, who said that all collateral loans were transferred on the last day of the year to Vernilys & Co., the bankers, under an agreement, and were bought back again in January. This was done, according to the witness, to avoid the hothe of applications for call loans from the Wall street district.

Those Low-Interest Loans.

Mr. Hegeman did not encourage the call loan business from this section, because it entailed keeping a ticker in his office and he would not have one there. He further did not care to have his company known as a loaning company.

The large loans at such a low interest as 1½ per cent, especially the one to President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, were taken up, and Mr. Hegeman spoke strongly of his friendship for Mr. McCall, who, he said, was closer than any other man to him in insurance business outside of his immediate associates. Mr. McCall had rendered him valuable service that was of benefit to the company and personally he thought the company should afford, and would have been justified in paying Mr. McCall the few hundreds of dollars the loans amounted to. The same was true, he said, of Silas B. Dutcher, a director of the company, who also carried large loans with the company at low interest.

Riches have wings, and grandeur is a beam.—Cooper.

FAREWELLS AND WELCOMES.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon Will
Leave Wednesday.

SERMON BY REV. MR. WAGAR.

The New Pastor of the Wesley
Church Preached an Elo-
quent Sermon Sunday Morn-
ing—The Rev. S. K. Mahon at
the Hospital.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon preached his
farewell sermon in the Wesley M. E.
church Sunday evening before a con-
gregation that more than filled the
church, as the hallways leading from
the auditorium were crowded and
many stood without. Several were
even unable to hear the sermon. The
service was one of the most inspiring
ever held in the west side church and
lasted until a late hour.

The Rev. Mr. Mahon chose for his
text: "Without a Vision the People
Perish." He painted a word picture
of the necessity of clinging to the gos-
pel truths and impressed upon his
auditors the importance of the Chris-
tian life.

The Rev. Vernon Wade Waggar, of
Leroy, who will succeed the Rev. Mr.
Mahon, was present and gave a short
address before the sermon. The Rev.
J. B. Keyes, the new presiding elder,
was also present and gave a short talk.
The choir furnished special music, and
the Misses Bessie Meek and Ada
Evans sang a duet. The Rev. Mr.
Waggar preached in the morning and
the congregation was especially
pleased.

The Rev. Mr. Mahon conducted serv-
ices at the Massillon state hospital
Sunday afternoon. William McKinley
hall was well filled to hear him for the
last time as pastor of the Wesley M.
E. church.

The Rev. and Mrs. Mahon have their
household goods packed and these will
be shipped at once to Mansfield. Mr.
and Mrs. Mahon will leave Wednesday.
The Rev. Mr. Waggar returned to Leroy
Monday and will prepare to come to
Massillon at once. He is expected the
middle of the week and will go to
housekeeping in the new parsonage, 35
Edna street. Mr. Waggar's family
consists of a wife and two children.
The Rev. Mr. Mahon has been pastor
of the Wesley M. E. church five years
and will leave to be pastor of the Cen-
tral M. E. church in Mansfield, a new
church not yet completed, but which is
well under way. He will not have any
care as to the building of the church
nor as to the raising of funds. All this
has been provided for by a number of
business men.

MARRIED SUNDAY.

Miss Lillian M. Kouth Becomes
Mrs. Oakley C. Douglas.

Miss Lillian M. Kouth, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kouth, and Mr.
Oakley C. Douglas, of Akron, were
married at noon on Sunday at the
home of the bride's parents, in Jarvis
avenue. The ceremony was performed
by the Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St.
John's Evangelical church, in the pres-
ence of relatives of both families.
Miss Ina Camp and Louis Kouth, the
bride's brother, were bridesmaid and
best man. The house was tastefully
decorated, pink and white carnations
being used in profusion. Dinner was
served immediately after the cere-
mony.

The bride wore a gown of white
Paris muslin and carried a bouquet of
white carnations. The bridesmaid was
also gowned in white. She carried a
cluster of pink carnations. Mr. and
Mrs. Douglas left on an afternoon train
for Pittsburg, where they will spend
their honeymoon. Upon their return
they may possibly reside at Akron.
Mr. Oakley is employed by the Central
Union Telephone Company and cannot
be absolutely sure as to where he will
be located.

Among the out of town guests at the
wedding were the groom's parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs.
Parker, of Akron, and Mrs. Charles
Ruth and Master Paul Ruth, of Fre-
mont.

A MINER INJURED.

Joseph Mitchell Hit by Falling
Coal.

Joseph Mitchell, aged about 21, who
lives with his parents at Navarre, was
firing a shot in mine No. 12, belonging
to the Massillon Coal Mining Company,
early Monday morning, when the coal
suddenly fell, seriously injuring him.
One leg was broken, his back was hurt
and it is thought that several ribs were
broken. Dr. N. W. Culbertson, of this
city, was called to Navarre to dress
the injuries.

Tiger badges for sale at The In-
dependent office and E. F. Bahney's.

INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED.

Charges Against Mrs. Sny-
der by Federal Jury.

IMPROPER USE OF THE MAILS.

Scurrilous Letter Sent to a
Young Lady in this City—
Defendant the Wife of a W. &
L. E. Employee.

Mrs. Anna Snyder, of Massillon, was
indicted by the United States grand
jury, sitting in Cleveland, Saturday,
upon the charge of passing objection-
able letters through the mails. No
time was announced for holding her
trial and nothing is said as to whether
or not she will enter a plea at the time
the case is called for not.

The charge against Mrs. Snyder is
that she addressed a letter to a young
lady living in Massillon, the contents
of which were such as are prohibited
from going through the United States
mail. The lady receiving the letter
took up the matter with postoffice offi-
cials and in a short time Mrs. Snyder
was visited by Inspector Owen and
Postmaster L. A. Koons. They took
Mrs. Snyder before the United States
Commissioner Whiting, of Canton.
Commissioner Whiting does not hold
final jurisdiction in matters of this
kind, and it is said placed Mrs. Sny-
der under bond until the charge
against her could be investigated by
the federal grand jury, which reported
Saturday. Future actions rest with
the United States authorities in the
Cleveland court. Judge Taylor will
probably consider the case and hear it
if a trial is held.

Mrs. Snyder is the wife of a Wheel-
ing & Lake Erie employe who lived in
Massillon last summer, the alleged
time the letter was sent through the
mails.



Surround a Woman

with Pretty Jewelry from our stock
if you want to please her greatly.
The new fancies in Bracelets,
Crosses, Lockets, Chains, Chateaus,
Fobs, Stick Pins, Rings, Novelties, etc.,
present rare opportunities for buying
seasonable jewelry.

HAWVER,
17 S. Erie.

Meuser Bros. Sale of Used Pianos

At Prices That Stagger
Competition. All pre-
vious selling records
to be broken.

Be quick while they last, and select
one of the following well known makes
of Pianos: **Kingsbury, Ricca &
Son, and Weser Bros.**, with the
Orchestra and Tremolo attachment.
They are as good as new, only slightly
used. **Our own guarantee, at
prices less than it costs to man-
ufacture them.** We also include in
this sale the famous **Conover Piano**,
something entirely new in Piano
Building. The only Grand Piano
made in upright form. Call and see it
whether you intend to buy or not.

Cash or Easy Terms. Tuning,
Repairing and Polishing.

Meuser Bros.
Wholesale and Retail Piano and
Organ Dealers, North Erie St.
Next to New Armory.

MEETING HELD ON HISTORIC GROUND

October Session of County
Horticultural Society.

THE HOME OF D. L. BUFFMEYER.

The Farm was Settled by James
Graft in 1806—Reports
Showed That Apples Prom-
ised Better a Month Previous
Than at Picking Time.

The County Horticultural Society
met at the residence of D. L. Buff-
meyer, one and a half miles north of
Canton, on Wednesday, October 18.

The meeting today was held on his-
toric ground, this farm having been
settled by James Graft in 1806, and had
continued in possession of the Graft
family until quite recently. The roll-
ing land by the spring of living water
in the little ravine is where the early
settler made his home. Here the old
apple trees on the hillside above the
spring, clinging to a life of nearly a
hundred years, carry us back to the
life and toil of pioneer days.

One feature of today's meeting was
the presence of a number of residents
of this vicinity, some who formerly
were members of this society.

Jacob Rupert, deceased, one of the
prime movers of this society, was a
son-in-law of Mr. Graft, and lived on
this farm nearly fifty years, and here
is where the third meeting of this so-
ciety was held more than twenty-five
years ago.

The attendance was the largest of
any meeting of the year, there being
125 people who sat down to the sumptu-
ous dinner served under the competent
management of Mrs. Buffmeyer. The
kindness of Mr. Buffmeyer, who con-
veyed about fifty members and visitors
to his home and back again to Canton
through the rain will not soon be for-
gotten.

The forenoon was given over to the
social hour, and the work of the
various committees.

At 1:30 President Rockhill called the
meeting to order and proceeded with
the business of the day. Minutes of
September meeting read and approved.

Secretary presented a communica-
tion from the National Irrigation Asso-
ciation requesting a list of the names
and postoffice address of members of
this society. The communication con-
tained extracts from the constitutions
of the National Irrigation Association
and the American Forestry Association.

After some discussion it was thought
that this might be a matter of more
importance than at first seemed proba-
ble. H. R. Swallen offered a motion
that the secretary be instructed to
forward a list of the membership of
this society to the National Irrigation
Association. Motion prevailed.

Report of special committee on the
exhibit at the Stark county fair:

Your special committee in charge of
the exhibit at the fair reports as fol-
lows: Premiums awarded and money
received from the sale of fruits, vegeta-
bles and flowers, donated to the so-
ciety, \$3.75. The committee wishes to
extend its thanks to all who contributed
so liberally to make the exhibit a suc-
cess. Alfaretta Saylor.

Clayton Holl, who had been ap-
pointed to prepare a paper on "The
Law Relating to the Extermination of
Noxious Weeds," said he had not had
the time since the last meeting to fully
inform himself on the law, but would
prepare a paper on this law for some
future meeting. However, he said in
the last legislature there was nothing
done nor any changes in this law. The
Canada thistle is the worst weed we
have, and by law the man who allows
it to grow on his premises will be
fined \$50. Laws are of no account
unless enforced, and sometimes it is a
very unpleasant matter to enforce the
law against a next door neighbor.

I noticed there is a change in the law
in regard to line fences. Fences must
be built, and all noxious weeds must
be kept down for a distance of four
feet from the fence. If the owner does
not, then the trustees see that the
fence is built and the weeds kept
down, and the cost is charged up on
the owner's tax duplicate. Farmers
who keep their crops well tilled and
fields and pastures properly and care-
fully mowed do a great deal toward the
destruction of noxious weeds, by thus
allowing no seed to ripen.

A correspondent to the Ohio Farmer
gives this method of killing Canada
thistles: "Make a long, slim mallet
to pound them with, face or end the
size and shape of a tea cup. Let them
grow to good size, leave tops on, pound
them at surface of the ground and
bruise the crown, making a depression.
Put a handful of salt into the depres-
sion and tread on it to push it hard
into the bruised crown. This is the
best done in dry weather.

QUESTION DRAWER.

No. 1. Is it advisable to cut off

large limbs of apple trees, limbs to
three or four inches in diameter, at
this time of year?

J. F. Roth thinks they may be re-
moved without much injury to the tree
if the limb be covered with paint so
the wound may heal over. The general
opinion as that it is better to defer
this work until spring. President
Rockhill said that with him, owing to
the press of work in the spring, part
of this work had been left undone for
the past two years.

In the discussion which followed the
idea was emphasized that the pruning
should be done in the spring, when the
wound will heal over quickly, but if
time could not be given to this work in
the spring it would be better to trim
in the fall, paint the wound, and take
the risk, than not to trim at all. Some
cases were cited where large limbs
were taken off of trees in the fall with
no injury to the tree.

No. 2. What will destroy the worms
round the roots of peach trees?
M. Bitzer answered, remove a bit
of the top soil and pour weak lye
around the roots. Another answer was
to give the tree the same treatment,
using whitewash. Another answered
to remove the soil, put a weak solution
of paris green about the roots and fill
in about the tree with lime.

REPORTS OF STANDING COM- MITTEES.

On Orchards.—J. F. Roth, chairman,
said the report stands the same as last
month. The fruits have been gathered
and it is too early to predict for next
year. The trees of the orchard are
looking vigorous and healthy. Clayton
Holl said apples promised better a
month ago than at picking time. He
found many already decaying.

On Vineyards.—M. Bitzer said grape
vines are in good condition.

On Apples and Pears.—The commit-
tee finds on the table some fine speci-
mens of the following varieties of
apples: S. P. Killinger has five plates,
one each of Roxbury Russet, Fall
Pippin, Weaver Sweet, Stark and Tall-
man Sweet. D. L. Buffmeyer exhibits
Baldwin, King, Grimes Golden,
Cracken and Fall Pippin. M. Bitzer
has Ohio Nonpareil and Grimes Golden
apples, the Lawrence and Buerre de
Anjou pears and one plate of pears for
name which we call Keiffer. Clayton
Holl has six plates of apples, Ben
Davis, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, R. I.
Greening, Hydes Keeper and Stark;
also a plate of Keiffer pears. We find
all specimens in good condition. Com-
mittee, M. Bitzer, William E. Neisz.

On Vegetables.—A specimen of yams
well preserved of the growth of 1904
by Mrs. Seaton. A fine bunch of celery
and one new onion by Ed. Byerly.
Committee, William Ritterspaugh.

On Flowers.—Mrs. J. H. Seaton ex-
hibits four bouquets of pinks, nastur-
tiums petunias and mint geranium;
Mrs. Rockhill, display of dahlias; Mrs.
Borst, ageratum calendula and fever-
few; Mrs. Hershey, two bouquets of
cosmos and zinnias; Mrs. Winger, dis-
play of dahlias and galandias; Mrs.
Rittersbaugh, a large bouquet of fine
chrysanthemums; Mrs. W. Niesz, col-
lection of chrysanthemums and mari-
gold; Mrs. S. O. Eggert exhibits a
large collection of dahlias, chrysanthem-
ums and a mixed bouquet of salvia,
cosmos, geraniums, phlox and mari-
gold; Mrs. Meyers, a large display of
very fine cosmos, also a large bouquet
of dahlias; Mrs. Barnes, bouquet of
dahlias, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums
and ageratum; Mrs. Price, a fine
bouquet of dahlias. Our hostess, Mrs.
Buffmeyer, has a small collection of
house plants; among the collection are
several varieties of geraniums, bego-
nias, heliotrope, ageratum and sultan's
balsam. Committee, Alfaretta Saylor.

The executive committee reported
that the meetings for April, May, No-
vember and December, 1906, were not
yet taken. Anyone desiring either of
these meetings will report to the com-
mittee.

William Buffmeyer gave a recitation
on a man's experience in cooking.

New member, Jeremiah Willamen,
Massillon. Renewals, Mrs. George
Wolf and Mrs. Louisa Barnes, Canton.

A vote of thanks was tendered the
host and hostess for their generous
hospitality.

The next meeting will be held at the
residence of Mrs. Luisa Barnes, 405
Feather street, Canton, on Wednesday,
November 15.

S. H. ROCKHILL, Pres.
MRS. S. O. EGGERT, Sec'y.

ROBBERS SHOOT CASHIER.

Six Thousand Dollars Taken
from Indiana Bank.

Portland, Ind., Oct. 24.—Robbers
stole six thousand dollars from the
bank at Ridgeville early this morning,
after shooting the cashier and terroriz-
ing the people of the town.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is
senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney &
Co., doing business in the City of Toledo,
County and State aforesaid, and that said
firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for each and every case of Cat-
harrh that cannot be cured by the use of
HALL'S CATHARTIC. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this sixth day of December, A. D.
1906.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally,
and acts directly on the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Send for testimony
in full free.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GOV. HERRICK AND THE FARMERS OF OHIO.

A plank in the platform adopted at the last Democratic state
convention reads:

"We condemn the unfair treatment of the agricultural inter-
ests of the state at the hands of the Republican party. We denounce
the party for its meager appropriations by its legislature for agri-
cultural purposes and the wholesale vetoing of the same by the
governor."

Statistics, compiled by the auditor of state from the records
in his department, show that the declaration in the Democratic plat-
form contains no more truth than the other charges against the
present Republican administration so freely proclaimed by Demo-
cratic and Anti-Saloon leaders and stump speakers and newspapers.
These official figures are of interest to the farmers of Ohio and
merit a careful study. They are as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations made for the state
board of agriculture and agricultural experiment station, by the
general assembly for the years 1890-1891, 1902-1903 and 1904-1905:

Appropriations for 1890-1891 (Democratic Governor Campbell), state board of agriculture	\$27,945 00
Appropriations for 1902-1903 (Republican Governor Nash), state board of agriculture	114,500 00
Appropriations for 1904-1905 (Republican Governor Herrick), state board of agriculture	165,000 00
Appropriations for 1890-1891 (Democratic Governor Campbell), agricultural experiment station	6,600 00
Appropriations for 1902-1903 (Republican Governor Nash), agricultural experiment station	46,800 00
Appropriations for 1904-1905 (Republican Governor Herrick), agricultural experiment station	63,700 00

The above for 1904-1905 does not include the amount vetoed.
There was appropriated by the Sixty-ninth general as-
sembly, 1890-1891 (Democratic Governor Campbell),
from the general assembly revenue fund for the
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

There was appropriated by the Seventy-fifth general as-
sembly for the years 1902 and 1903 (Republican Governor Nash), from the university and general
revenue funds for the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. 600,000 00

There was appropriated by the Seventy-sixth general as-
sembly for the years 1904 and 1905 (Republican Governor Herrick), from the university and general
revenue funds for the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. 860,000 00

The above for 1904 and 1905 is less the amount vetoed for
the Ohio State University.

Since the adjournment of the Seventy-sixth general assembly
the state emergency board has allowed a deficiency for the OHIO
STATE UNIVERSITY as follows:

Refrigerator machinery, enlarging steam plant and equip-
ment for dairy laboratory \$9,260 00

AMOUNTS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR:

State board of agriculture—
Expenses State Dairymen's association 4,000 00
(Since allowed by the emergency board) 850 00

Ohio State University—
Buildings and live stock college of agriculture, in-
cluding land 50,000 00

Agricultural Experiment Station—
Special work in entomology, botany, chemistry and
horticulture 6,000 00
(Since allowed by the emergency board) 7,000 00

Substations for field experiments 7,000 00
(Since allowed by the emergency board) 5,000 00

The appropriation for Ohio State university—which was
\$547,626 greater than the appropriation under the last Democratic
state administration, and \$260,000 greater than the appropriation
under Governor Nash's administration—does not include the \$50,000
which was vetoed by Governor Herrick. This exercise of the veto
power by Governor Herrick has subjected him to most severe and
utterly unwarranted criticism by those who have either not been
familiar with the facts in the case, or have blindly ignored them.
Here is the truth regarding this matter:

Included in the above amount of \$50,000 was an item of \$35,
000 for land which would have been of advantage to the agricultural
department of the university. As the state did not at that time have
the funds necessary to purchase this land, Governor Herrick in-
duced three friends to join him in buying this particular piece of
property, which they have agreed to hold until the state of Ohio
can afford to take it off their hands at \$35,000, the original price,
without any interest whatever. By this public-spirited act, the land
has been saved for the university. Did the Democratic candidate
for governor, Hon. John M. Pattison, ever do as much for the agri-
cultural interests of the state? As the head of the Union Central
Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, which for many years has
made a specialty of loaning money upon farm mortgages, Mr. Pat-
tison has had unusual opportunities for coming in close contact with
the farmers of Ohio. Has he ever helped them?

The various items in the amount of \$50,000 which were cut
out by Governor Herrick were approved by and sanctioned for this
purpose by a vote of the board of trustees of the Ohio State uni-
versity, one being the late Governor Nash. Governor Herrick sim-
ply did what this board recommended and advised.

The reason for the cuts made in the various appropriations
was that, as the state of Ohio did not have the money necessary to
pay for everything specified, business prudence and safe financ-
ing required retrenchment. Even after the cuts in the appropria-
tions were made the various agricultural interests fared far better
than they ever did before. This is shown by the foregoing figures
furnished by the auditor of state.

By the exercise of the veto power Governor Herrick effected
a direct reduction from the appropriations made by the last general
assembly of \$567,480. All interests and institutions dependent
upon state support were affected by this reduction. There was
absolutely no discrimination against the agricultural interests of
Ohio, which were treated exactly as were all the others. Promi-
nent among the items entirely cut out was the sum of \$80,000 for
a governor's residence, which had been authorized by an act of the
general assembly.

On April 20, 1904, while the Seventy-sixth general assembly
was still in session, Governor Herrick transmitted to the house and
senate a special message, calling attention to the unusually large
sums contained in the several appropriation bills at that time under
consideration. The total amount then proposed to be appropriated
out of the general revenue fund of the state for all purposes was
\$12,709,362.19 for the two-year period. This special message as
to the money in the treasury and the sources of revenue for the
ensuing biennial period was based upon figures carefully and ac-
curately ascertained, and represented a correct account of the
financial condition and resources of the state. That the general
assembly appreciated the situation, and displayed an inclination
to respond to the suggestions then made, is shown by the fact that
the total appropriations, as finally passed were reduced to \$12,190,
466.94, a substantial answer to the demand for economy in the sum of
\$518,895.25. But the total appropriations for all purposes were, in
Governor Herrick's judgment, still too large, in view of the present
revenues of the state and the rights of those who bear the burdens
of taxation to a state government economically administered. For
these reasons he deemed it his duty to disapprove the items which
he vetoed as representing expenditures which could most properly
be spared or postponed.

This special message, combined with the exercise of the veto
power, as explained above, made a total saving of \$1,075,575.25.

Should Governor Herrick be condemned for bringing his ex-
tensive and thorough business experience to bear upon the affairs
of the state, and reducing its expenditures to a point safely below
its revenues?

What would have been the attitude of the farmers of Ohio
if Governor Herrick had allowed an indebtedness of over a million
dollars to have been piled up against the state?

Could there be any greater or any stronger argument in
favor of the veto power than is shown by Governor Herrick's action
in respect to the appropriations of the last general assembly?

ABOUT "BOSSISM"

PATTISON SPARES CLEVELAND,
YET ATTACKS CINCINNATI.

A SELF-CONDEMNING DISTINCTION

Record of Republicanism in State Affairs, Legislative Proceedings and Executive Action Answers Absolutely All Assertions by Anti-Salooners and Others, Proving Them False.

The independent position of the Cleveland News makes its campaign information important, particularly as it is entirely free from malice. A valuable chapter printed as he gives it is the following from a Columbus letter by its correspondent, Henry R. Gall:

The sincerity of Candidate Pattison in which he has characterized as a campaign against "bossism" in politics is being seriously questioned. While it is admitted by the Republican leaders that George B. Cox is the political boss of Cincinnati, on the other hand it is admitted by the Democratic state leaders, that a powerful machine, based on public patronage, has been created and fostered in Cleveland by Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Thus far in the campaign, Mr. Pattison has confined his denunciation of "machine politics" and "bossism" to an attack on George B. Cox of Cincinnati, but has carefully refrained from making a similar attack on "machine politics" and "bossism" as practiced by Mayor Johnson, Charles P. Salen and James P. Madigan in Cleveland. Madigan, incidentally, is the secretary of the Democratic state committee and as such is directly connected with the management of Candidate Pattison's campaign. And yet Madigan is the treasurer and one of the organizers of the Tammany machine in Cleveland.

Folk of Missouri attacked "machine politics" and "bossism" in his own party as vigorously as he did in the Republican party. LaFollette of Wisconsin did the same. Pattison's failure to do this in Ohio has raised the question of his sincerity. His failure to specify wherein Governor Herrick or the Republican party of Ohio has shown subservience to Cox has been characterized as the "fatal flaw" in his campaign.

In connection with the issue of "Coxism" as applied to the gubernatorial campaign, Republican state history and official records for the past four or five years, produce some interesting facts.

In 1900 George B. Cox was elected a member of the Republican national committee from Ohio. He was forced from this position by the Republican leaders of the state and Myron T. Herrick was appointed in his stead. From that time Cox has never been friendly with Mr. Herrick.

In 1901 Lieutenant Governor Caldwell of Cincinnati was a candidate for renomination for a second term at the hands of the Republican state convention. George B. Cox demanded Caldwell's nomination. The state convention turned a deaf ear to his pleadings and nominated Carl Nippert.

When the general assembly organized in January, 1902, George B. Cox used every influence at his command for the election of Representative Price of Athens as speaker. But by an overwhelming majority W. S. McKinnon of Ashtabula, who has always been regarded as a strong anti-Cox Republican, was elected speaker.

In 1902, when the Republican state convention was held in Cleveland, Cox demanded the renomination of Dairy and Food Commissioner Joseph Blackburn. By an overwhelming majority the state convention nominated the anti-Cox candidate, Horace Ankney, who is now dairy and food commissioner.

In 1904, immediately after the death of Senator Hanna, Cox used every power and influence at his command to force the vacant United States senatorship upon Governor Herrick. He wanted Lieutenant Governor Harding in the governor's chair. Herrick refused to be a candidate for senator, and Dick shoved under Cox's nose a list signed by a majority of the members of the general assembly pledging Dick their support in his candidacy for the senatorship. Cox subsided and Dick was elected senator. Cox and Dick have never been more than on speaking terms.

Prior to the Republican state convention this year Cox labored for a week to prevent Herrick from seeking renomination for a second term. Cox did not want Herrick renominated. Herrick was renominated.

In the general assembly of 1902 Cox wanted a canal bill passed. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated by a Republican legislature. In the same general assembly the so-called Cox delegation from Hamilton county bitterly opposed the Beal local option bill. The bill was passed.

During the special session of the legislature in 1902, when the municipal code was being constructed, the so-called Cox delegation worked and voted for the old board plan of government—namely, the rotary or continuous board plan. That plan was vigorously opposed and defeated. The whole fight against the so-called board plan was based on the argument that it was impossible to get rid of more than one member of a board at a time. The "rotary" or "continuous" board plan is exemplified in the board of county commissioners, where the term of only one member expires each year. It was that plan that the so-called Cox delegation wanted and did not get. The members of the Cox delegation bitterly opposed the board plan which

was adopted. Under the plan adopted the terms of all the members on the board expire simultaneously, making it as easy as to oust a single official. Cox did not get the one thing above all others that he wanted in the so-called municipal code.

In the last session of the legislature the so-called Cox delegation opposed the Brannock bill in all of its phases. Herrick signed it.

The Cox delegation voted for the so-called "pool-selling" bill. Herrick vetoed it. The Cox delegation worked day and night for the canal bill. Herrick advised members of the legislature to vote against it and the bill was overwhelmingly defeated.

The school code bill, which finally passed the legislature, was supported by those members of the legislature who had at all times fought the so-called Cox school code, while the latter bill was defeated. Among those who voted for the school code as passed were Representative Treadway of Cleveland, and Kimball of Lake county, who had led the fight during the entire session of the legislature against the so-called Cox code.

The senate passed a county salary bill, although the so-called Cox delegation fought it. The bill did not reach the house until the last day of the session and was never reached on the calendar. The friends of the bill claim that it would have easily been passed by the house if it had been voted on.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO A RAPIDLY GROWING ARMY.

Rev. Dr. T. E. Monroe, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational church of Akron, has come out in support of Governor Herrick. The Beacon Journal says: "Dr. Monroe has given the present campaign a careful study, weighing all the questions that have come up in the campaign, and after a careful consideration of all questions he has concluded that Governor Herrick's administration is deserving of endorsement, not only by the party leaders, but by the Christian voters of the state." In his statement to the reporter Dr. Monroe said:

"I have compared the Brannock bill as it was originally introduced, and as it was finally passed, and the changes that were effected were such that I am in favor of the bill straight through and approve of the governor's changes in the bill. Had the Christian people and ministers been given the explanation that is sent out by the state Republican campaign, I feel confident that few of the Christian bodies would have passed resolutions condemning the stand taken by the governor. I see nothing wrong now in the changes of the bill suggested by the governor. When the four points contended for by the Christian people are actually compared with the original bill, these same people will see that the governor modified the bill to the advantage of the Christian people."

THE BAKER GOLD BRICK.

And so the mask is off at last. Mr. Baker has begun to make political speeches at religious conferences, and openly attacks the Republican party. He no longer confines his attacks to Governor Herrick, but turns his guns upon the dominant party, thus verifying the original claims of that party. And for what purpose—to what end? Can he say that Mr. Pattison and a Democratic legislature will improve on the Brannock law, repeal the inheritance tax law and abolish the veto power? Nay, verily. He knows, as all know, that nothing would be gained for the temperance cause—the anti-saloon cause—by deposing the Republican party and placing the reins in the hands of the Democratic party. It looks very decidedly as if Mr. Baker and his colleagues in the management of the Anti-Saloon league are attempting to use the Republican members of that league as instruments upon the whole party organization, at the risk of undoing all the good that has been accomplished by the league. —Mt. Vernon News.

BAKERITES BULLDOZED THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Malcolm Jennings, editor of the Lancaster Gazette, who, as clerk in the senate of the Seventy-sixth general assembly, was in a position to closely observe legislative action, makes the following pertinent observation:

"The Anti-Saloon league tries to convey the impression that the members of the legislature were insistent, enthusiastic and demonstrative in their desire to vote for the league's form of the Brannock law. They failed to state that every member who sought to offer an amendment was threatened with political extinction by the league in case he opposed the wishes of that autocratic body."

Democratic papers like the Toledo News-Bee, Cleveland Plain Dealer and other sheets have been quoting prominent Republicans as opposing Herrick and the stories are circulated by smaller sheets. Denials are now being made. The following is from Lima: W. W. Durbin of Lafayette is angry, declaring he is a staunch supporter of the governor, and Dr. J. C. Pence, president of the school board, grows even more eloquent. The radical action of the correspondent has put the Republicans on their guard and made hundreds of votes here—*Dance Express*.

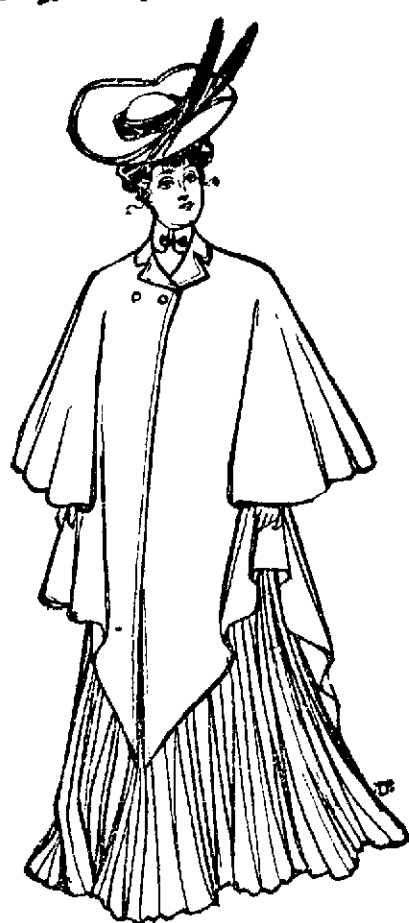
Bishop Goodsell of the Methodist church says: "I take no part in politics. Church work occupies my entire time."

FOR THE TRAVELER.

Smart Cloak Model of Many Useful Adaptations.

The subject of traveling cloaks naturally comes uppermost at this season and each year these useful garments become an object of more exacting and critical regard. In the accompanying sketch are exploited the merits of a cloak that comes from Paris and seems of special worth and usefulness.

The ordinary cloak can hardly lay claim to be considered a thing of beauty. It is a covering from dust and dirt or lends additional warmth and protection from drafts or rain, but is strictly utilitarian; also, as a rule, it is absolutely out of the question



A USEFUL CLOAK.

where any but the orthodox tailor traveling garb of severely plain coat or skirt and skirt is worn.

Now, this French cloak goes a step further, for, while it fulfills to perfection the ordinary functions of a traveling wrap, it possesses in addition a charm of its own, so that it may do duty as a carriage wrap over the smartest of toilets at garden party or race meeting and will not come amiss on occasion if an evening cloak is not forthcoming.

The cloak is of simple enough construction, consisting only of front and back pieces, with the addition of wide winglike sleeves set into armholes of generous proportions. It is pointed both back and front, reaching in the former to a slightly greater depth than in the latter, while the full hanging folds of cloth fall in graceful cascaded fashion at either side.

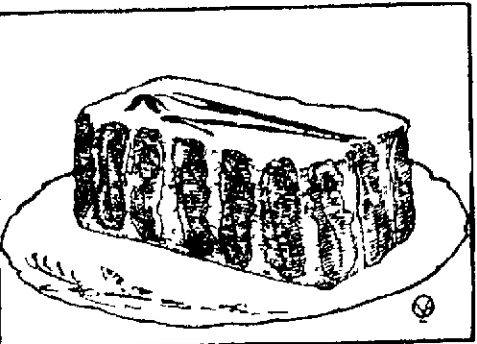
At the neck the usual revers and collar specially designed to tailor work form a fitting completion and afford an opportunity for smartening up in the shape of a collar facing of tan kid, white, suede or delicately colored velvet.

As for material, a good thin coating which has been subjected to some waterproofing process makes an ideal garment for road traveling, while a fine smooth cloth is best for smarter wear. Alpaca, too, is in many respects unequalled for such use, being beautifully light and possessing dust resisting qualities all its own.

A thin silk lining makes both for comfort and appearance, either white or pale toned glaze doing wonders toward an ultra smart appearance. These, however, would be out of place for road traveling.

At a Company Luncheon.

Pour one quart of ripe peaches, pared and pitted, into a freezer after sprinkling with one pint of fine sugar and the juice of one lemon; add one pint of plain sweet cream and turn the dasher until frozen; pack in a brick mold lined with lady fingers, on each



FROZEN PEACHES AND CREAM.

of which has been placed cooked citron cut into stems and petals. Place citron stems and flowers on the bottom of the mold. Cover the mixture with oiled paper, tie cover over and pour melted suet around the edge; pack in ice and salt for two hours.—*Table Talk*.

A Cat Table.

At every English bazaar the cat table is always a money raiser. It proved to be the hit of a New England fair. Cats and kittens, aristocratic and plebeian, came at the first request in scores, in hundreds, and they sold—how they did sell! There were other wares besides cats—baskets and blankets for cats, cat collars, cat bells, cat pillows, framed cat pictures, cat saucers, pussy in plaster, pussy in stuffed calico, to say nothing of ten cent bunches of catnip, which were all sold before the first day of the fair was over. The cash drawer held more money than that of any other table. —*Good Housekeeping*.

Butter the Bump.

I was told if a bump was well buttered the skin would not turn black and blue. I had little faith in the remedy, but happened to try it and found that no mark was left. Butter is always within reach and my little ones have been saved many ugly looking marks.—*M. B.*

Anderson
Again Golf
ChampionRecord Breaking Career
of Professional Who Recently Won Open Title
For Fourth Time—He
Is the Harry Vardon
of America.

Great Britain has its Vardon, America its Anderson.

The eleventh annual open championship of the United States Golf association was finished recently over the links of the Myopia Hunt club, Hamilton, Mass., and Will Anderson of Apawams (Rye, N. Y.) won with a 72 hole total of 314.

It was back in 1897 at Chicago, when a boy in his teens, that Anderson first sprang into prominence by getting second money to Joe Lloyd in the championship of that year, the last one to be decided at 36 holes. Four years later Willie won his first title and, oddly enough, at Myopia, the scene of his latest triumph. For the last three years he has been well nigh invincible, winning in succession at Baltusrol, Morris county, N. J.; Glenview, near Chicago, and Myopia.

In nine annual open championships Anderson has finished in the money in all save one and has won the title four times. The only parallel to this extraordinary work is the record of Harry Vardon. Like Anderson, the Briton has won the open title over there four times, besides once coming to this country and winning here.

That a golf competition is never settled till the last put has been run down has again been demonstrated. For instance, at the end of the first day's play Anderson found himself five strokes to the lead. To pick up five shots in 36 holes, especially against such men as Alec Smith and Stewart Gardner, looked like a forlorn hope, but that's where nerve told.

At Fox Hills recently Smith just managed to beat Willie out for the



WILLIE ANDERSON.

Metropolitan open title, so the latter returned the compliment later at Myopia. Smith had to be content with second money, with a total of 316. The western contingent was, of course, doomed to disappointment. It hasn't had a look in since Larry Auchterlonie did the trick at Garden City, N. Y., in 1902. Let's glance at Anderson's record.

His first championship was in 1897, when Joe Lloyd beat him a stroke for the title. The following year, at Myopia, with the conditions calling for 72 holes, Fred Herd of Chicago led the field with 225, Anderson coming in for third money. A year later, at Baltimore, Will Smith of Midlothian, St. Louis, won with 315, this time Anderson getting fifth money. At Wheaton, Ill., in 1900, those famous English golfers, Vardon and J. H. Taylor, took the honors, Vardon getting first with 313, two strokes better than Taylor. On this occasion Anderson failed to get in the money.

It was a case of back to Myopia in 1901, and then Anderson scored his first triumph. He and Alec Smith tied at 331, but in the 18 hole play off the former led by a stroke. The scene shifted to Garden City in 1902, resulting in Lawrence Auchterlonie romping away with first money, his 307 total leading the next best man, Stewart Gardner of the home club, by six strokes. Anderson got sixth money.

The next year at Baltusrol Anderson came into his own after a tie with David Brown at 307. This tourney looked easy for Anderson when playing the last round till he pulled into the woods at the short ninth hole, taking an 8. He beat Brown by two shots in the play-off. At Glenview last year Anderson successfully defended his title by returning the record breaking total of 303, beating the second man, Gilbert Nichols, by five shots. All hats off to "Wollie."

Sweet Marie Holds Race Record.

Sweet Marie's heat in 2:05 in the free for all trot at Syracuse is the race record for the grand circuit this season.

Nelson's Next Fight.

Must Choose Between Britt
and Gardner—The Dane
Is Dictator.

By THOMAS F. CLARK.

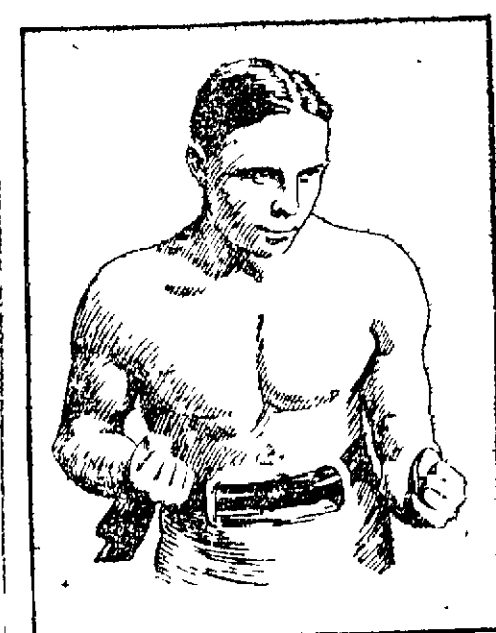
For his next opponent Battling Nelson will choose between Jimmy Britt and Jimmy Gardner.

Immediately after the recent bout with Britt, Nelson said that he would fight Gardner, but that the weight must be satisfactory. This means, or, rather, Nelson said, 130 pounds ringside.

Nelson fought Britt at 133 pounds, but it must be remembered that Britt had the "ace in the hole" and dictated the terms. The Battling one can do 130 pounds at a pinch, and, being in charge for the present of the lightweight championship, he can juggle the weights to suit himself. In doing so he is perfectly right. It isn't on record that a fighter flush from a great victory failed to dictate terms. Nelson is king, and he can justly reap the golden harvest so long delayed. His slogan will be "Steer clear of Gardner, unless Gardner will consent to a weight that will run him for fighting purposes."

As far as Nelson's next fight is concerned it is safe to bet that Jimmy Britt will be his opponent. There is money in Britt, and it he and Nelson were to hook up again in the next three months it is almost a certainty that the native son would enter the ring a slight favorite. Although beaten decisively by the durable Dane, the Californians are willing to take "Brother Willie's" version of the affair a chance blow. The Californians are long on lucky punches and chance blows, especially whenever a native son figures in the losing end, and they are willing to believe that James Edgar was the victim of a wild wallop. After the fight Willie Britt gave out the following: "Jimmy was winning hands down when that wild, crazy wallop arrived and sent him to the sleep counter. He would have surely finished Nelson in another round."

Californians say that Britt made a serious mistake in mixing matters with the Dane. They argue that he should have adopted his old tactics of hit and get away, using his superior speed and foot work, continuing to be a boxer instead of a fighter. But it is hard to take jeers and carcalls. Whenever Britt fought after his most effective fashion sneering voices would cry out with the effect of pouring vinegar into



JIMMY GARDNER, THE ABLE LIGHTWEIGHT.

wounds. "That's it, run away, Britt!" And a champion is not supposed to run away. When Britt did try to do the boxing stunt at times Nelson refused to allow him to go through the sprinting stunt. He was right on top of him all the time, and what can a fighter do with a human machine coming with no let up? Many times Britt resorted to clinching to stem the inevitable tide of defeat, but it was right here that Nelson was really brilliant. In close quarters there is no man within ten pounds of his weight that can compete with him. Some say that Nelson is easy to hit. Well, he is, but not in close. He covers up nicely when in a clinch and has a right upper cut that is hard to avoid. Britt might have delayed matters by sprinting, but the defeat was inevitable.

When Britt and Nelson meet again the latter will dictate the terms of battle, and it is needless to say that he will ask for as many rounds as possible. Britt was the vanquished, and he must take what is offered or retire to the woods. As matters stand he will take what is in sight. He firmly believes that he had a chance with the strenuous youth and that another fight will bring forth another result.

In regard to the punching ability of the men there is no choice. Britt can hit just as hard as Nelson. It is in the receiving end that he is lacking. As an illustration of how Nelson can punch take the sixth round. In that act the Dane landed lefts and rights so many times that it was impossible to count them. Still Britt was on his feet and was never sent down for the count. Now, if Nelson had been a puncher he would have ended the agony in the sixth. The same applies to Britt. He landed enough punches on the Dane to whip a dozen men, but never caused him to lose his aggressiveness. Nelson won simply because he is a wonder when it comes to a stimulating punishment. Nothing comes too hard for the boy from Hegewisch, while Britt cannot take the grueling and continue.

Changes in New York Americans.

Dave Tultz of the New York Americans is going to begin the practice of law this fall and will play no more professional baseball. Pitcher Powell and Left Fielder Dougherty are to be disposed of, and Griffith will have three places to fill in his team.

Advice For
Football
PlayersThe Quarterback Must Be
a Good Field General,
With Plenty of Nerve.
How He Should Play
His Position Under
Varying Conditions.

The quarterback of today in his relationship to a football team must be a good general, must have an abundant supply of football nerve, almost twice as much physical endurance as any other man on the team and an ability to handle the ball cleanly and swiftly. He must be a good general, because the quarterback in these days runs the team. He must have good football nerve to be able to handle punts in the face of the opposing team running down the field to tackle him and to



QUARTERBACK READY TO HAND BALL TO BACK FOR A LINE PLUNGE.

brace up his own team when playing against heavy odds. He must have superior physical endurance on account of the many duties required of him—namely, to protect the back field from a runner who has passed the forward line, to catch punts, to give out the signals clearly (taking advantage of his opponent's errors) and to be in every play as an active interfeer. Beyond all this, under the new rules he must be able to run well with the ball, but most quarterbacks make good half-backs when necessary.

Receiving the ball properly from the center is a most important factor. The quarter cannot practice this too much with his center in order that he need not worry about how high or how low the ball will come from the center or how fast or how slow, but may know that he will receive it with a uniform speed and at one height constantly, thereby feeling that he has only to consider how quickly he may get the ball to the runner. The quarter should coach his center from time to time, letting him know when the ball is not coming exactly right and showing him just where and at what speed he wants it. In case of a fumble between center and quarter (and this should be stamped on every quarter's heart) drop on the ball. Don't try to pick it up.

Where a back runs with the ball between guard and tackle, tackle and end and round the end the ball should be passed and in plays of this kind should leave the quarter's hands as soon as possible. On a play around right end his first step is taken with the left foot. The sooner the quarter gets the ball to the runner the faster the play moves, as the back cannot get his speed up un-



AN INCOMPLETE TACKLE—TOO HIGH. [The tackler should grip the center of the ball above the ankles and below the waist, particularly around the knees.]

el he has the ball. The quarter must hurry his backs, at all times keeping the ball in front of them, never making them wait for it, but rather wait to get it. This is especially true on what is known as a straight buck or quick open g—that is, when either half takes the ball through the line between guard and tackle on his own side of the center. In this case the quarter should toss the ball as soon as his hands have closed on it directly to the half who has started for the opening without letting his hands come in as far as his body.

For plays between guard and center or when linemen are running with the ball the ball should be placed in the pit of the stomach and handed, not passed.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gabele, of Edna street, a daughter.

Mrs. Sarah Bierly, of Prairie Depot, is expected here Thursday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bierly, of the East End.

The fourth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph Dangler was celebrated with a family gathering held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Porter, in Prospect street, Monday evening.

Captain James Harvey, formerly in charge of the Salvation Army work in Massillon, now of Norwalk, arrived in the city Monday afternoon to visit friends and is the guest of Josiah Featheringham, in Clay street.

The funeral of the late Harold Slicker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Slicker, jr., was held from the family home in Guy street at 12:30 o'clock Sunday, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Edward C. Smart, an old soldier of Canal Dover was held up and robbed. Smart had received pension money amounting to \$105 and was walking along a railroad track toward his home. He was struck on the head with some blunt instrument, and rendered unconscious.

The grand jury at Coshocton returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Ben Dickerson, charged with killing Mrs. Simon Hughes, near Cooperdale, last August. Dickerson was also indicted for arson, being accused of burning the Hughes home two weeks before the murder.

Will Blenner, 18 years old, of Delphos, claiming he was acting under direction of his pastor and a revelation from heaven, entered the Lutheran church in that village and destroyed the handsome interior, leaving intact only the crucifix, which he placed on a pedestal. Blenner was taken to Lima, adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum.

The funeral of the late Ralph Stockard, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stockard, was held from the Mudbrook Lutheran church, five miles north of Massillon, Tuesday morning, the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew officiating. Interment was made in the Mudbrook cemetery. The funeral was attended by several relatives of the family from Massillon.

Mrs. Louis W. Gise is confined to her bed as a result of injuries received Saturday evening by falling down a pair of steps leading from her kitchen to the cellar. Mrs. Gise received a bad cut over the right temple and also internal injuries from which she was rendered unconscious. After regaining consciousness she found her way to the stairs. She was alone in the house at the time of the accident.

An indictment was returned Monday by the federal grand jury at Cleveland against W. J. Raley, former postmaster at Kent, O., on the charge of embezzling postal funds. Also against J. Frank Rutt, of Wooster, on the charge of sending contraband goods and advertising matter through the mails. Mike Vahan, Frank Kunse and Anna Williams, of Canton, were indicted for counterfeiting and circulating silver coin.

A number of friends of Charles E. Jarvis, Indiana, a doctor, were the guests of Superintendent J. D. McLaughlin Monday evening in honor of Mr. Jarvis' visit to the city. The party was organized on short notice and included Lewis and F. C. Meiser, Charles Wise, C. E. Jarvis, J. J. Best, T. J. Miller, Andrew Rice and John Smith. Supper was served, after which the evening was spent playing cards. The Massillon party returned on the last car.

Through the activity of J. W. Bierly, in East Main street, city cars now run to Enterprise station. For the convenience of the public a platform is being built and the station will be made comfortable with an electric heater. Residents in the vicinity can hardly repress their enthusiasm over the convenience of the cars. Pumpkin pie was furnished some of the car crews yesterday and Dimmock stock at Enterprise has advanced one hundred per cent.

Mrs. Anna Scott, wife of William H. Scott, of Massillon, charged with leaving his home with \$6,000 belonging jointly to him and his wife, has filed a petition in common pleas court against her husband for divorce. The petition states that they were married in 1881 and have two children, the custody of whom the plaintiff asks; she also prays for reasonable alimony. She charges adultery. The plaintiff asks that, while the final judgment is pending, the court issue an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with her possession of property, from encumbering the real estate and interfering in the care of the children.—Canton Morning News.

Mrs. William Patterson, of Beacon, Ia., who has been visiting relatives in the city for a month, left for her home Monday morning. A reception was given Mrs. Patterson Sunday at the home of Robert Featheringham, in Clay street, which was attended by nearly

thirty thirty years ago, and the present visit was the first one in several years. Among those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. John Featheringham, of East Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Stanford, of West Brookfield; Mr. and Mrs. Jam. s Patterson living southwest of the city, and Miss El a Yokey, of Cleveland. Miss Yokey sang a solo, "Tell Me the Story of Jesus," and James Patterson won applause by the singing of "Annie Laurie." Dinner and supper was served.

MANY WEDDINGS ON WEDNESDAY

Miss Mame Snyder to Become Mrs. O. H. List.

CEREMONY AT 5 THIS EVENING.

Miss Edith Shorb and Charles Lipps Married in Canton—Miss Laura Henrich and Peter D. Bock, of Cleveland, Married This Morning.

Miss Mame Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Snyder, and Mr. Orrin H. List, son of George List, of this city, will be married at 5 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride in East Oak street. The Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St. John's church, will perform the ceremony in the presence of immediate members of both families. The bride will be attended by Miss Mabel Spuhler, and Alvin Schott will be best man. Miss Lola List will play the wedding march.

The drawing rooms have been artistically decorated with white chrysanthemums, smilax, palms and ferns. The ceremony will be performed under an arch between the front and back rooms. The bride's gown is of white silk tissue, made over white tulle. The bridesmaid will wear white Paris muslin. Supper will be served at two tables immediately after the ceremony. The bridal table will be decorated with white roses and smilax; the other table with white chrysanthemums. The newly married pair will leave this evening for their wedding trip. They will return in about a week and will go to housekeeping at 65 North East street. The bride's traveling costume is a light gray cloth gown with hat to match.

Many handsome presents have been received, including furniture, a number of checks, silver, cut glass, hand-painted china and linen.

SHORB-LIPPS.

Canton, Oct. 25.—Miss Edith M. Shorb and Mr. Charles J. Lipps, of Massillon, were married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, at his residence. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shorb of Massillon. The groom is employed at the Massillon offices of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. They will reside in East Tremont street, Massillon.

HENRICH-BOCK.

Miss Laura Henrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Henrich, of 275 East Oak street, and Mr. Peter D. Bock, of Cleveland, were married in St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. Father Doherty officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Mame Henrich and the groomsmen Austin Fitzgerald, of Newcastle. Albert Henrich and Albert Waltz were ushers. The Misses Ethel Donahue and Olivia Spuhler, of Massillon, and Miss Maud Lyons, of Canton, were flower girls. Music was furnished by St. Mary's choir, G. G. Paul presiding at the organ. The bride was given away by her brother, Edward Henrich. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the Henrich residence. Mr. and Mrs. Bock will leave this evening for Chicago but will return to Cleveland in a week to go to housekeeping. Mr. Bock is employed as auditor in the Hollenden hotel in that city. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. George Lloyd, Thomas H. Simpson and F. Percy, of Cleveland.

SPECIAL EXAMINER CALLED.

Investigation Into Affairs of an Allegheny Bank.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The controller of the currency has been called upon by the department of justice to send a special examiner to Pittsburgh to make an investigation into the affairs of the Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, Pa.

GRAIN RATES RAISED.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Executive traffic officials of Western railroads agreed yesterday to raise proportional rates on grain from Missouri river points, January 1. The general increase is to be one cent per hundred pounds on all kinds of grain.

ACTION NEEDED OVER AT NEWMAN

Strangers Have Too Many Rights in Cemetery.

AN ENJOYABLE PHANTOM PARTY

Held Saturday Night in the Vacant George Property—The Rev. J. T. Hoak was Returned to Dalton by the North Ohio Conference—Blair Morrow's Accident.

Newman, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Barbara Dehoff spent part of last week visiting her son Elmer at Urban Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentice were the guests of the latter's parents at West Brookfield last Sunday.

The Kay sisters, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday at the Jenkins residence.

Mrs. Sidie Masters and her friend, Miss Essay, of Canton, were guests at the Griffith residence part of last week.

A large number of our young friends held a phantom party in the vacant house of David George last Saturday evening and a royal good time was enjoyed by all. Singing and games furnished the amusements, after which a fine repast was served in apple pie order.

William Findley spent part of last week in Pittsburg, and while there was highly entertained by Thomas Thomas, one of the most competent immigrant inspectors in the employ of the government. He has charge of the Chinese department, with headquarters at Pittsburg, securing that position by being one of the top notchers in civil service examinations. Mr. Thomas was born and raised here and it always gives us pleasure to note the merited progress of our young friends.

We feel that the time has arrived when some action should be taken in the interest of our local cemetery. Under the present conditions anyone from anywhere can come and stake off as much ground as he pleases in any part of the cemetery without paying one cent for it. Some who are perfect strangers have marked off large lots, buried one member of their family in it, and then moved away. A few years ago our people here collected about one hundred dollars and purchased an addition of one-half acre to the old cemetery, and while our people are a generous people, yet it is not to be expected that they should stand back and permit entire strangers to take up the best of the lots. We would suggest that a public meeting be called to organize a cemetery association. Then the lots could be laid out in proper order and so much per foot charged to all comers. The proceeds could then be applied toward keeping the cemetery clean and in proper condition, which is sadly needed for the reason that some strangers who have taken the ground fail to return to keep the same clean and presentable. We have written the above in the best of feeling and hope that no objection will be taken by anyone, and that all who are interested will give the matter due consideration.

DALTON.

Dalton, Oct. 25.—About twenty-five friends of Mrs. Lee Huleman apprised her Monday evening by calling on her to help celebrate her forty-fourth birthday. All enjoyed themselves greatly.

James Murray, of Peoria, Ill., is visiting old acquaintances here after an absence of forty years.

Harry P. Dague and Miss Grace V. Eckard were married last Wednesday at 11 a. m. by the Rev. J. H. Rodgers. About fifty guests were present. After the ceremony the happy couple left over the Wabash on the 12:48 train for Columbus, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Vesta Sauder, of this place, will leave next week for Wooster to study at the university.

Blair Morrow has the misfortune to tramp on a nail which penetrated the right foot. The injury prevents him from attending school.

The Rev. J. T. Hoak attended the Northern Ohio conference at Shelby the past week and has been reappointed to this charge. H. Santmyer and D. Edwards also were in attendance from this place.

Miss Nora Sauvain is clerking in A. J. White's drug store.

Jacob Conold, a saloonkeeper of this place, was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to \$48, by Mayor Sanderson, on the charges of keeping his place of business open after closing hours and selling liquor to minors.

Mr. Plummer, pharmacist in Haney's pharmacy, is on the sick list and has gone to his home at Sedalia.

Frank Houghton has returned home after touring with a show during the past summer.

Frank Gilbert is working on a farm

Westley Fletcher, No. 3 mail carrier, has built the interior of his stables, E. Shoupis doing the carpenter work. It is very convenient and the rapidity of hitching and unharnessing the horses much in the manner as in a fire department. The carrier of No. 2 route intends to follow suit.

George Gochenauer is building a woodshed in Mill street, near his residence.

James Homan, recently of Valley Junction, has taken charge of the day office at the Wabash depot, succeeding C. D. Smith, who goes to Norwalk from this place. Mr. Homan will move his family here as soon as he finds a suitable house.

Our vacant houses are being occupied by families moving to town. John McGinnis and Barney McGinnis both moved from Applecreek to town on Tuesday.

TOOK CHILD FROM ITS HOME

Such is the Charge Against Edward Jordan.

ARRESTED BY CHIEF ERTL.

Mrs. Jordan was Afraid the Child Would be Thrown Down a Mine Shaft—Jordan Fined by Mayor Bell.

Edward Jordan, living near East Greenville, a miner, was arrested by Chief of Police Ertle in North Lawrence, Tuesday evening, upon the charge of assault which was preferred by his wife. Jordan was brought to Massillon and placed in jail and was fined \$5 and costs by Mayor Bell Wednesday.

Late Tuesday evening Chief Ertle was called up over the telephone by Mrs. Jordan, who told him that Mr.

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which promotes digestion. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly use and recommend it exclusively.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Jordan, who had not been living at home for a few days, had come to the house and taken a fifteen-months-old son and had disappeared with the child. The mother seemed to be frantic from what she said over the telephone and was in fear that Mr. Jordan would take the child to the opening of a mine shaft and throw it to the bottom. She appealed for immediate assistance.

Chief Ertle hired a rig and started for the place. Jordan had taken the child to a home in North Lawrence, where Chief Ertle found him after a long search. The boy had not been injured, apparently, in the trip.

In the meantime Mrs. Jordan had preferred a charge of assault against her husband. The child was left at the North Lawrence home and Jordan was brought to Massillon and placed in jail. He paid the fine Wednesday and was released. A rumor was in circulation Wednesday that a more serious charge either was to be or had been preferred against Jordan in Justice Bowers' court in Tuscarawas township. Max Werff was arrested Tuesday

night by Officer Brownsberger and when he appeared before Mayor Bell Wednesday was assessed the costs, which he paid.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

President Roosevelt at Little Rock, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt will give an address in the city park here today and have lunch with representative citizens. At 4 o'clock the party will return to Memphis and the President, Secretary Lobo and Surgeon General Rixey will go to New Orleans. Others of the party will return to Washington direct.

The President's carriage had a mounted escort of honor composed of twelve Union soldiers of the civil war and twelve Confederates. This particularly pleased Mr. Roosevelt. These men served as his body guard throughout the day.

Tiger badges for sale at The Independent office and E. F. Bahney's.



18 E. Main St. Cor. Duncan and Tremont

The Ideal Co.

TWO STORES

People living in the country or in small towns will find our stores ideal places to do their fall shopping.

Our aim is to sell fashionable goods of best material and workmanship and with a price element that will appeal to every economical buyer.

Special attention is directed to the following:

Empire Coats.

These coats are made of the finest material and are made in the most stylish manner. They are made in a variety of styles and colors, and are very popular. \$12.00 and \$14.00.

Children's Coats.

These coats are made of the finest material and are made in the most stylish manner. They are made in a variety of styles and colors, and are very popular. \$12.00 and \$14.00.



The Bee Hive Store.

Satisfactory Underwear at Popular Prices

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

The Celebrated Perfect Fitting Munsing Union Suits

We know of no other brand of underwear that combines so many good qualities and that may be had for so little money. The garments are knit from yarns of fine quality, are thoroughly well made and reliable, fit well, wear well, look well and have given more satisfaction to our trade than any underwear we have ever sold.

People who have once worn them will buy no other kind. They cost no more than the common kind that do not fit.

Ladies' Union Suits at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Children's Union Suits at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Ladies' Separate Garments, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Men's Union Suits, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Children's Separate Garments 50c.

"BOOTLEGGING!"

IT WOULD BREAK DOWN ALL LOCAL OPTION PROTECTION.

HOW PATTISON VOTED ON IT

Remarkable Record for the Only Man in His Party, Superior to All the Rest, Selected by "Others" to "Lead Reform"—More Inconsistent Official Acts.

Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Since your speech at Marysville as reported in papers supporting you, made it plain that you have been after the office of Governor for a year, as the choice of "others" than Democrats, and really to the great surprise of most of the Democratic leaders, the question of your relation to those "others" becomes very pertinent to present conditions. All the circumstances point to it that your previous prohibitionist tendency was the one quality commending you to the "others." It seems as if they knew no other Democrat in Ohio of any party prominence holding prohibitionist opinions. Your own remarks at Marysville commend your self as the special choice of these "others," to lead "the moral element" of the state in this year's campaign. Such being the case, it compels consideration of your own record in this respect. If you are entitled to a position upon the high pinnacle where the "others" have placed you, and where you cheerfully place yourself, it is only fair that the facts shall be fully known.

In your speech of acceptance at Columbus, you claimed credit for what you did in the state senate in 1899, in behalf of a bill in regard to liquor selling on Sunday, and declared that you would do the same thing again under the same circumstances. The measure in question was Senate Bill No. 106. This is the main basis for your reputation for loyalty to the temperance people of the state. Is it not just possible, Mr. Pattison, that there has been a misunderstanding about that bill? Does it really afford convincing proof that you are entitled to the name of the Only Ideal Democratic Temperance Candidate for Governor? Far from expressing yourself with great zeal for the temperance cause at the time did you not show comparative indifference to it, when you said in the senate that you were "willing that others should drink or leave it alone?"

The issue was Sunday saloons, and the bill conferred upon councils the power to determine by ordinance whether or not they should be open from 1 p. m. Sunday until midnight. And you offered an amendment that the matter should first be submitted to the people of the whole state at the next general election. Was that "unqualified home rule?"

You were so aroused then over the question that you even denounced the daily press of the state as not possessing "independence of character enough to stand the temptation of the gold that comes to their coffers." I ask you to produce evidence that you said "word at that time in denunciation of intemperance and saloons generally. You did say, did you not, that "a large majority of the brewers and saloonkeepers themselves were a fair-minded class of people, willing and anxious to conform strictly to all the laws of the state?" This is an opportunity you should not allow to pass, Mr. Pattison. The people will expect you to reconcile your position then with your profession now.

While still a state senator you introduced Senate Bill No. 660. This you carefully marked "by request," although it was a bill that every believer in "law and good government," such as you are now peculiarly claimed to be, should have gladly supported. I fail to understand why it was not enacted into a law. As you will recall, Mr. Pattison, it sought to prohibit the sale or use, except as medicine, of intoxicating liquors in county jails or other prisons. Strange to state it was, as you will also recall, referred to the committee on county affairs, not to the committee on temperance. And stranger still to state no further action whatever was had on the bill. Your warm temperance supporters, Mr. Pattison, are entitled to an explanation of your action, or rather your failure to act, on Senate Bill No. 660. If you have always been such a zealous temperance advocate, why did you not push the passage of this bill?

More might be given of your record upon temperance legislation as a member of the Ohio senate, compared with the claims that put you above all other men in your party, but the present space does not suffice. In 1875 you were a member of the house from Hamilton county. That was 30 years ago, to be sure, but you stand specially in your speech of acceptance that you "stood upon your record" as a public official. That has been made the basis of the entire appeal to temperance men for your support in spite of the anti-sunshine and liquor license platforms so often adopted by the party that you have always upheld and which now has you for its prohibition candidate without any change in its anti-sunshine platform.

House Bill No. 487 was truly a righteous one, as it provided for the appointment of guardians of the minor children and the property of habitual drunkards. You were recorded as having been present both before and after that bill was voted

on, but not as having voted on the bill itself. Did you have any objection to the bill, Mr. Pattison? Was your action at that time a "mistake," or was some "life principle" involved in your silence in this matter of pure humanity?

House Bill No. 357 was a very meritorious one, because it sought to prevent the sale of liquors from wagons, buggies and other vehicles, or by peddling through the county. Yet you helped to kill the bill. The public record upon which you stand shows on page 518 of the house journal for 1875 that you voted against it. Was this one of your votes that your Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor has said "were always on the side of right and good government?"

There are in Ohio today some half dozen counties, about a thousand townships, and nearly five hundred municipalities from which the sale of liquor has been banished as a result of laws enacted by the Republican party. There is in addition a population of over 300,000 people who reside in city residence territory made "dry" by the operation of the Brannock law. Your attitude on House Bill No. 357 was decidedly antagonistic to all local prohibition thus voted by the people. How long could a temperance community maintain its local option if persons were given, as you voted they should be, complete liberty to do a "bootleg whisky business anywhere in the state of Ohio? Candidly, Mr. Pattison, can you point to a more audacious contempt of the wishes of temperance people, or to a more outrageous indifference to home rule, than your vote upon House Bill No. 357?

Respectfully,
CHARLES DICK.

LIFE INSURANCE AMONG OHIO VOTERS.

Hon. H. L. Chapman, Democratic candidate for governor in 1897, and the 1892 candidate, Hon. Tom L. Johnson, enlivened Mr. Pattison's Newark campaign opening, by introducing the life insurance issue. Mr. Chapman said that "it not only is a national and state, but it is a local issue in every community." Mr. Johnson said that one end of "this moral wave that is centering here" is "the regulation of insurance companies that are charging an outrageous rate for insurance."

Since Mr. Pattison is president of a life insurance company of considerable size, this naturally brings to the front every question that the New York investigation may develop. No one has questioned the soundness of his company, but it is known to all that its regular prices for life insurance are the same as in the companies under investigation, whose "outrageous insurance rates" Mayor Johnson condemns. No one has suggested because no one knows, that the Ohio company is operated by the New York methods. The pertinent fact is that the entire insurance situation indicates the overhauling of all insurance companies everywhere. It is this fact which gives weight to the following paragraph from an Open Letter by Senator Dick to Mr. Pattison:

"I have no doubt you court full investigation for your company and have no fear of the result. That, however, is not the question. The question is, is this the time to elect a life insurance president governor of Ohio? In view of the discussion which will rise in the legislature will it be best to have in the governor's office a man so deeply and personally interested as you are? No man should be elected to such a place when his own private interests are so vitally involved. You would appoint a State Insurance Commissioner, but as he would not know as much about life insurance as you do, you would really be your own Insurance Commissioner. Do you think the state of New York would this year elect Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander or Mr. McCall as governor? The question answers itself."

Another Open Letter on the same subject has appeared. It is the first of a series of open letters to candidates of all parties for election as members of the next General Assembly of the state and was issued by the Ohio Life Policy Holders Association.

The vast importance of the matter to our people is proved by this statement: "Last year the policy holders of Ohio paid over \$24,000,000 in premiums to life insurance companies, domestic and foreign, and the insurance companies paid back to them in death losses and dividends less than one-third of that sum."

Noting the fact that "the total premium tax paid by all life insurance companies is a fraction over \$600,000," the policy holders observe that Mr. Pattison wants this tax removed and the amount placed upon other property, and that all the other life insurance companies agree with him, including those now under investigation.

Referring to the revelations of the New York inquiry about "vast sums of the money of policy holders squandered for the purpose of influencing legislation, the Ohio policy holders state that "the state of Ohio is a part of the field in which such corrupt expenditures have been made." Other points of great importance are particularized, but the following alone will suffice in our present space, since it pertains most emphatically to existing condition in Ohio:

"The Insurance Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, and thus the enforcement of the laws for the protection of policy holders is placed entirely in the hands of the governor."

Democratic sentiment is growing. A victory in Ohio would greatly help the cause.—Bryan's Commoner.

OLD TIME LEISURE WORK.

A Novel and Pretty Silk Patchwork Quilt That Is Self Liked.

Although many people in this day of machine made articles no longer make patchwork quilts, there are still plenty of women, especially in the country and smaller towns, to whom time is not money and who cling to the old way of using their "pieces" instead of selling them to the ragman, as the city woman usually does. The first silk dress, bits of ribbon from a particularly fetching bonnet, a piece of the wedding gown and dress relics of numerous other bygone events are all embodied in the silk pieces which form the quilt. Each piece as it is pointed out brings to mind some interesting story, and the owner is generally delighted to find a listener.

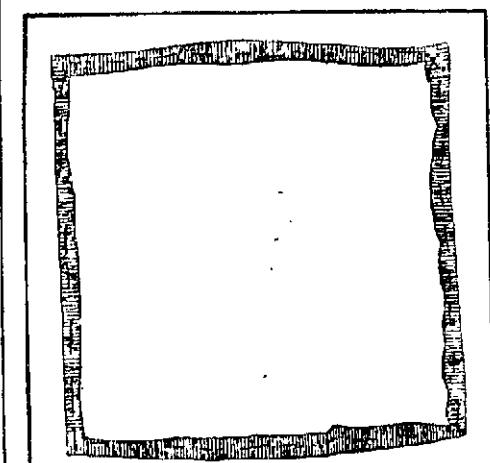
A simple but beautiful quilt is made by using pieces of silk about three and a half to four inches square, which are basted on squares of old and rather firm cotton cloth. Old sheets are the best to use.

The blocks of silk and cotton, after being basted together, are first trimmed to make both edges true and then turned over a very narrow seam and basted neatly, as in the illustration. The next step folds the block diagonally and overhands it together, making a triangle of the block, which is finished and ready to have the basting threads removed.

All kinds and styles of silk may be used—flowered, striped, plain or plaid—and there should be a good variety of blocks, both light and dark, before beginning to put together. The blocks are overlapped together, a light and dark alternately, in a long strip, which may be either the length or the width of the quilt, as desired. Another strip is then made and joined to the first one on the bias (or long sides of the blocks, keeping always a light opposite a dark block.

When four or six strips, the required length, are set together, begin the featherstitching, which is done over all the seams and on both sides of the quilt, and may be executed with red, green or any preferred shade of knitting silk. The featherstitching should be done rather closely, and will completely cover all sewing, which need not be perfectly done for that reason.

It is easier to featherstitch these strips in sections than to work on the finished quilt, which will be heavy.



SQUARE WITH EDGES TURNED DOWN.

Then put these sections together and you have only a few long rows to featherstitch. The edge is finished with a small cord the color of the silk used in featherstitching.

If it is not desired to make the quilt solid of these blocks, it is very pretty made in sections of, say, six or eight rows of blocks, and these set together with strips of black silk from four to eight inches wide. This makes a good couch quilt, but is not so pretty for a bed as the solid blocks.

At the end of the rows of strips there will be a V shaped opening, which must be filled with a block made one-half of dark and one-half of light silk, but so folded that one-quarter of each light and dark will come on each side.—Designer.

Some New Fashions.

Stones of the semiprecious order are used in many charming designs for pendants, bracelets and the like. The aquamarine, the peridot and tourmaline are in high favor. Pretty slender gold necklets have long, drop stones of aquamarine.

The very fashionable gem and chain bracelets come in about half inch that effects, with oval or square cut stones closely spacing a couple of slender chains. There are unnumbered variations of this style. Squares or ovals of gold arabesque are also used in somewhat similar manner.

The chain fashion runs side by side with the bracelet fashion. Long double chains are closely spaced with some one stone, giving a wonderfully decorative effect. Gems set in old arabesques of gold are connected with golden chains into the required length.

Very handsome are the diamond collarettes in leaf and flower patterns or in fancy bar designs.—Jewelry Circular.

Sanitary Measures.

To prevent infectious reachings the human body through the medium of insects means that they shall be exterminated or else shut away from the body itself, also from food and water. Scientific sanitary investigation has proved that to get rid of flies and mosquitoes the breeding places of these insects must be destroyed. Flies breed in stable manure piles, barnyards and wherever there are masses of filth. Mosquitoes breed in marshes and swamps, old rain barrels, ear troughs and wherever there is stagnant water impregnated with decaying organic matter.—Dr. Lindsay.

When Eyebrows Are Thin.

When the eyebrows are thin and scattering they may be induced to grow by the application of camphorated oil. It must be applied with care by means of a brush where it is desired to have the hair grow.

The Bad One.
"That brother of yours, Lucy," said the man of the house, "seems to be a pretty tough character."
"Deed he is, sub," replied the colored maid. "He jes' natchelly seems to be de white sheep ob our family, sho' nuff!"—Philadelphia Press.

Absolutely Necessary.
Nan—I don't see why Miss Mungley should want to marry him with all her money. Dick—I guess she had to. I don't believe he'd have taken her without it.—Philadelphia Press.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to "feel" out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOR SALE!
Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.
Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.
Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.
One lot on Clay alley.
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.
These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,

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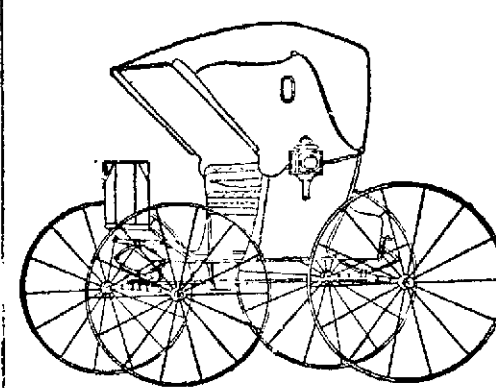
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41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 28, 1906.

M.E.		READ UP				READ DOWN			
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National Pennant Winners

New York Giants Repeat Their Record of 1888 and 1889—A Well Balanced, Hardworking Aggregation of Plucky Players.

For the first time since the eighties New York city possesses a baseball nine that has proved its ability to win the championship not only once, but repeat it.

The last time this happened was in 1889, when the Giants added a second championship to their credit after win-



BILL DAHLEN, NEW YORK NATIONAL SHORTSTOP.

ning the flag in 1888. That was sixteen years ago, but a comma as compared with a century, but an age as baseball fights are reckoned.

Just about one year ago, after the Giants had won the championship, Will Dahlen, the New York shortstop, made a prediction. He said: "We'll win that flag a second time sure, but we'll have a harder fight for it than we did this year. What will make us stronger in 1905 will be the experience that we have had as a team this season. Pittsburgh will play better ball another year, and so will Chicago and Philadelphia and Cincinnati."

That was a tolerably good offhand prediction. The shortstop fell down on Chicago and Cincinnati, but he was right so far as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are concerned.

The team has had to fight out of innumerable holes and has been successful because it could get the winning run where the contest was close and a point or two would decide the issue. For that reason the Giants must be accredited with playing better ball this year than they did in the summer in which they first won the championship. The fact that they could not claim the championship so early this season as they did in 1904 is confirmatory proof of the more powerful opposition which they have been compelled to face.

The team's success has been due to the fact that it is a team. It is a fit demonstration in baseball of the theory of one for all and all for one. It is not a one man or a two man organization, but an admirably balanced,



ARTHUR DEVLIN, THIRD BASEMAN OF THE GIANTS.

hardworking outfit, which never has known defeat, when defeat stared it in the face time and time again in the ninth inning. The discipline and the indomitable pluck of the players combined with their natural ability as athletes have placed them for the second time at the head of the organization of which they are a part.

Going Without Hopples.

Ben Walker is again trying Frank Youkam without hopples.

Football Talk.

Yale's Team Has Several Heavyweights—Affairs at University of Pennsylvania.

With the addition of three or four 200 pound center men the outlook in the Yale football world has brightened materially. There are now on the squad the following heavyweights: Heaton, 218; Holloway, 203; Erwin, 208; Flinders, 202; and Tripp, 200. It was something of a surprise to find that Tripp and Flinders have gone steadily up in weight till they have crossed the 200 pound line. John Mack, Yale's new trainer, is making a reputation for expert conditioning at the start of the season. Under his tutelage the team has improved 100 per cent in condition within a week.

Aside from the above five players who send the scales past the 200 pound mark, there are three freshmen expected who, if they break through the Yale faculty rush line and pass cleanly all the examinations in their studies, will be listed as regular candidates, and all of them are over the 200 pound mark. They are Boggs and Paige of the St. Paul school and Andrus of Lawrenceville academy. They are just the blocks needed to plug up the Yale line, and with them in it the line should prove once more of the stone wall type.

Several of the candidates are close up to 200 pounds in weight. Russell, the new guard, who hails from Worcester academy, tips the beam at 190 pounds. Tackle Forbes weighs 190 and Tackle Biglow about 185. Center Andrews weighs about 190. The two halfbacks, Quill and Levine, weigh 192 pounds each, and Substitute Center Smith weighs about 185 pounds. The coaches are working with the definite end of making the team very fast, which would have been impossible with such a heavy team as that of last season.

The University of Pennsylvania has fairly good prospects of developing a team that will win from Harvard on Nov. 11, when the two universities meet on Franklin field. There is no elation, boasting or even much talk among those who are supposed to know and judge the ability of the old and new material, but the undisguised fact



DILLON OF PRINCETON CATCHING A PUNT.

remains that Pennsylvania will have as good, if not better, material to develop an eleven than any of the larger eastern colleges.

Pennsylvania suffered severely in the loss of Fullback Smith and Guard Zwickarski. These men were without question the superior of any men playing on an eastern gridiron, and it is foolish to expect that the Quakers will find men who will competently and satisfactorily fill their places. Not only were they funds on defense, but they were kings in attack. In fact, they constituted 75 per cent of the Quakers' attacking power.

The other two men Pennsylvania loses by graduation are Butkewitz, tackle, and Drake, end. While both of these men were probably a little more than the average in ability their loss will not be felt so distinctly as that of Smith and Zwickarski. Pennsylvania has Zeigler, guard; Lamson, tackle, and Weede, end, as a veteran nucleus for her rush line. All of these men are good, hard, seasoned players and will certainly be seen against the crimson if not prevented by accident.

Princeton is regretting the announcement that Ration Miller, the crack fullback, will not return to college this fall owing to poor health. His loss will be a heavy blow to the Princeton eleven.

Tenny, the quarter, is back, and McCormick, corners, Pfeiffer and Morse are men of promise for the positions behind the line. Kirkpatrick, who was regarded as one of the best backs on the Princeton squad last fall, will also not return this fall. Helm, the quarterback, was drowned last summer, and his death is another one of the misfortunes which are weakening the Tigers' prospects.

Dillon is proving to be a capable left guard. He is a reliable kicker.

Columbia's Football Veterans.

Of the old men whom Columbia will have are the following from last year's first eleven: Thorpe, tackle; Echeverria, guard; Helmrich, halfback; Muir, end.

SHIRT SLEEVES IN CHURCH.

Iowa Minister Finds Fashion Keeps Workers From God.

"Too fine clothes, too much fancy dressing, is keeping men and women away from God's temple," declared the Rev. Alexander McConnell to his congregation at the Clinton Heights Presbyterian church in Des Moines, Ia., a short time ago. Now his members on warm days hear his sermons without coats and sometimes without collars.

Included among the members of Mr. McConnell's church are some of the most fashionable residents of Des Moines. He began to notice some time ago, however, that very few working men or their wives were present at services. Immediately he set out to find the reason.

After a few weeks of going from home to home he appeared one Sunday night before his congregation with a look of humiliation upon his face. Turning to his members at the close of the sermon, he said:

"There are many who fail to hear the word of God as preached from this pulpit because they say we wear too fine clothes here. I think myself it is a poor excuse, but I am going to ask you to join with me in giving them no excuse whatever."

"I am going to ask the ladies to wear simple or even gingham gowns in the future instead of silks and satins. On hot days I want the men to come without coats or even collars."

"If dress as we use it is keeping men and women away from God, as they say it is, you and I can do great evangelization in Des Moines. If it will bring more people about this altar I will preach in my shirt sleeves."

Mr. McConnell followed his talk up on the subject of dress by personal visits to members of his flock, making urgent requests of them to modify their Sunday clothes. They have taken kindly to his suggestions. Only the plainest gowns are now seen, and men frequently attend without coats. In consequence his congregation is growing larger.

"I found," said the pastor in commenting upon the attitude of the laboring classes, "a general complaint among them that they could not afford to dress as do other members of my congregation and were ashamed to appear in simpler gowns."

"There is something inspiring about the rough clothes of the laborer. Christ's apostles were workmen. He moved among the poor, the groves were his temples, and his preaching was in the simplest manner."

"It seems to me it is only fitting that when people come to worship him they should all place themselves on a level, at least in so simple a matter as clothes."

THE PEACE TERMS.

What Japan Demanded and What Russia Granted.

These are the demands made by the Japanese plenipotentiaries upon Russia, together with the final disposition of them:

First.—The recognition of the preponderant interest of Japan in Korea. This was agreed to by the Russians.

Second.—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese forces.

This was agreed to by the Russians, who occupy two-thirds of the territory.

Third.—Transfer by Russia to Japan of the leasehold of Liautong peninsula, which includes Port Arthur and Dairen.

This was agreed to by the Russians.

Fourth.—The return to China of the civil administration of Manchuria.

This was agreed to by the Russians.

Fifth.—The concession of Sakhalin island by the Russians, the Japanese military forces occupying it by force of arms.

Russia refused and compelled the Japanese to return to them one-half of the island.

Sixth.—Transfer to the Japanese by Russia without compensation of all docks, magazines and military works at Port Arthur and Dairen.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Seventh.—Transfer of the railroad between Port Arthur and Kunshien.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Eighth.—Retention by Russia of main line of railroad from Kumsien to Vladivostok.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Ninth.—Russia to reimburse Japan for the cost of the war.

Rejected by the Russians.

Tenth.—Russian warships interned at various neutral ports to be turned over to the Japanese.

Rejected by the Russians.

Eleventh.—The limitation of Russia's naval strength in the far east.

Rejected by the Russians.

Twelfth.—Granting to the Japanese certain fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

Accepted by the Russians.

Automatic Ticket Machine.

An interesting application of the slot principle has been made in England, where the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has introduced an automatic ticket machine at a point where a large number of tickets for a neighboring station are sold. Says Harper's Weekly: "The machine is of simple construction, and when the coin is dropped into the slot and a handle pulled the ticket is dropped into an open receptacle. If the machine proves successful in operation it is proposed to install a large number at suburban stations, not only for the purpose of relieving the ticket office, especially during rush hours, but to enable passengers to purchase their tickets more speedily without waiting in a line at the window. It has been suggested that a number of these machines could be employed at rapid transit or subway stations in the United States with advantage. The English company considers that the automatic ticket machine will increase suburban traffic."



Many a man will feed his family well, also his horses, cattle and pigs, who will deliberately and wantonly starve his land.

The New York butchers are going to fight the beef trust and hereafter kill their own meats. They have organized a strong company for this purpose.

Two new artesian wells have recently been bored in South Dakota which give a pressure of 267 pounds to the square inch at the mouth of the pipe. These wells are veritable water powers without the bother of a dam.

The dairy cow foraging for a living in a December stalk field is every way a cow out of place. Instead she should be in a warm barn and be fed with all the nutritious and succulent food she will eat. It is simply impossible to run a profitable dairy out of doors during cold weather.

No new agricultural implement is becoming more popular or doing more good than the manure spreader. The best of results follow its use, and the factories are working overtime to turn them out. It has about come to this—that the style of a man's farming can be determined by the fact whether he owns and uses a manure spreader.

The average farm should be so managed that the poultry income would be at least \$250 per annum. No branch of farm work is more neglected than this, and none would pay bigger returns for more attention. The average hen is permitted as a scavenger, when she should be cared for as a money maker.

Say, it's a great privilege when you go to rest after the day's labor to feel that you don't owe any man a cent, and still a greater one to get up in the morning and, looking the old world in the face, feel that the day and your work belong to you alone. Just simple freedom from debt would be the highest type of happiness for lots of humanity.

The wild barley, a most pestiferous weed which is spreading all over the low pasture and meadow lands of the west, wants exactly the same conditions of soil and moisture that the red-top grass does, and there is no better way to get rid of this weed than to seed the land with redtop, which will soon run the wild barley out. Try this and see.

Man clings to the barbarian and the primitive with a great deal of tenacity, this evidenced by the fact that just as long as the fishing and hunting in any locality are good it is next to impossible to get him into line with modern progress. It is probably true that if all the possums, coons and fish of the southern states could be exterminated it would be much easier to get the colored brother on his financial feet.

It is almost certain that winter wheat could be grown quite a bit north of the present northern line of the winter wheat territory if some means could be easily adopted to retain the winter snowfall on the wheat. This could be done by planting corn six feet apart in rows, leaving the stalks out all winter and sowing the wheat in the well cultivated space between the rows. A field so treated would retain the snow all winter and perfectly protect the wheat. It is not the freezing which kills winter wheat, but the alternate thawing and freezing and drying out of the ground.

A western man is making quite a success of domesticating wild Canada geese. He now has over seventy and finds that they breed readily under domestic confinement, but are loath to migrate in the spring and fall, and so he has to keep their wings clipped. The Canada goose is one of the most graceful and beautiful of our wild game birds, the very embodiment of the artistic in wild life, and its domestication would prove a real benefit to the country. Its flesh has the genuine game flavor, and its call is the most musical of any of the goose family.

What is known as "dry farming," a new method of treating the soil of the arid sections so as to conserve what rainfall and moisture are available, is working wonders through a large section of the great American desert. Crops of winter wheat, averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre, have this year been grown in Wyoming, Colorado and other arid desert localities where it was generally supposed nothing could be raised without irrigation. Deep plowing to form a reservoir for the scant rainfall and continuous surface cultivation until the crop is well started are the secrets of success. Irrigation, drainage and dry farming combined are going to make productive nearly all the waste level lands of the entire country.

A good many men are not as smart as a fox squirrel, for they will not make any provision during the summer for the winter, when they can't work, while every last squirrel will.

Related frosts all through the country are giving an exceptionally fine opportunity to secure all crops in good shape, the corn crop especially maturing naturally, insuring a fine quality of corn.

October is the very best month of the whole year in which to take an outing. Then the fish bite well, the mosquitoes are disappearing, the weather is more enjoyable and decent, the landscape scenery at the height of its beauty.

An indictment in the federal court is one thing that seems to freeze the beef trust managers. One of them has pleaded guilty for the reason, as he puts it, that to have such indictment hanging over him would soon kill him. It is a good thing that there is something which will touch these fellows.

With a prospective market for good beef animals at \$5 and with corn worth 35 cents a bushel the feeding steers should be bought close to \$3.25 to insure a profitable job of feeding. Some men will pay 4 cents for feeders and sell beef for \$4.50, and when they do their hired men have made more money than they have.

One of the great land movements of the near future is to be in connection with the settlement of the lands to be brought under irrigation by the great reclamation schemes undertaken by the general government. Some of the most desirable and productive agricultural sections of the whole country are to develop in connection with these schemes.

The average income aside from his living of the man who owns an eighty acre farm through the prairie sections of the west is not far, one year with another, from \$800. We know of a German who has but ten acres of land, and he makes over \$1,000 a year from it. One is the careless, improvident type of farming so common all over the country, while the other is a high type of intensive agriculture.

We are asked when a man, a farmer, should quit work—that is, how old he must be to justify his letting go. That depends. In a way, a man who has been used to hard work all his life should for his health's sake never quit entirely so long as his strength lasts, but after he is sixty we think that he has earned the right to do only just so much hard work as he feels like doing and of just that kind which he really likes to do. This should be the old man's privilege.

We are often asked where is the best place to keep seed corn after it has been selected and gathered. In a general way, it may be said any place is good where the frost will not touch it during the winter. This may be down in a dry cellar, no better place than this—or it may be in an attic or unused chamber of the house. The barn, the corner and over the grain bins are each bad places for it. Anyway, it needs picking and drying before it is frozen, or, no matter how good care you may take of it during the winter, you will be simply caring for a corpse.

We are asked whether it pays a farmer to save his own garden seeds. We think not, as a general thing. A few sorts, such as pumpkin, squash, melon, cucumber, beans and peas, it is well to save, but for the rest they can be more cheaply obtained from some reliable seed house. He should not fail to save his own seed corn, however, and the saving of it is one of the most important duties which the fall brings. It sometimes happens that grandpa or grandma will take lots of pleasure and much pains to save a supply of all garden seeds, which they should be by all means allowed to do.

A friend writes us inquiring whether the fall is a good time to set out our common forest trees. If the ground is well soaked, as it is generally this fall, there is no better time to set these trees than just as soon as they shed their leaves. If the ground is very dry it is better to wait until spring. Whenever set, however, the top of the tree should be cut back to correspond with the reduced root system. Forest trees should be of medium size for transplanting, not over three inches through, as then they will be more likely to live and will make better trees than if larger ones are selected for planting. We have had the best success in cutting the top down to a bare pole.

The benefits associated with the old fashioned method of stacking the small grain as soon as it was dry after cutting are so great that the common way of thrashing from the shock is simply wasteful in comparison. When stacked the grain is of better quality, as the sweat, which it gives through in the stack, is highly beneficial to it, in making a better color and greater weight. Then the straw is of more greater feeding value, coming out nice and bright in the late fall for winter feeding. But greater than either of the reasons is the chance which stacking gives for a man to clear his fields in early August and get his plowing done early, when plowing kills all the weeds and puts the soil into the best condition for a succeeding crop. It would be a good thing, in the long run, if no machine had ever been invented which would thrash over 400 bushels of grain in a day. Then men would all stack their grain and be gainers in the long run.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

We have referred several times in these notes to the new method of caring for the earth roads by smoothing and dragging them after every rain. This method has proved so successful and satisfactory this summer that it is coming into general use all over the west and northwest, at least where the expensive macadamizing of the public highways is at present barred because of lack of material wherewith to do it and the great cost attached. It is making a very conservative statement to say that where the dirt roads have been treated by this method they have been improved 100 per cent. They are smooth, well crowned in the center and carry a cemented crust of puddled earth which is well high impervious to the effect of any ordinary wet weather. There are no depressions to serve as the foundation for future mudholes, and all who travel the highways so treated are loud in their praise of this method of caring for them. Then the cost is so very trifling that no road money can be so usefully and economically expended as by having all dirt roads dragged at the proper time, the cost at the outside for the country highway not exceeding the sum of \$3 for the season when the frost is out of the ground for each mile so treated. The sensible thing to do now is for the township trustees to adopt this plan as a basic method of caring for the roads and for them, in the spring, to let contracts to have all the roads so treated. What has been done this year has been largely done by public spirited farmers, who have cared for a piece of road by this plan in addition to paying their road taxes. Next year the work should be done at public expense.

ABOUT A PIE.

We had occasion to buy a pie—a pumpkin pie—recently. We obtained it at a cafe where the best cooks of the city—ladies—were supposed to supply, and we took the pie without question upon the strength of the reputation of the institution. Dear me, how we got fooled! That pie was conceived in ignorance and brought forth in incompetence—a culinary aggregation of flour, lard, uncooked pumpkin and sugar, with a crust like a hard pine shingle and a barbarian slop for a filling which the hogs would shun. This thing cost 20 cents, a good stiff price for a first class pie. It needed a hammer and a cold chisel to quarter it. And this was supposed to be the product of up to date twentieth century cooking! What was the woman thinking of when she concocted this abomination? Wonder who she was and what sort of husband she cooks for. Why has he not sued for a divorce before this, or is she killing him by inches, he fooled in the belief that she is a good cook, after all? Women are witched today on art, music, clubs and public affairs when one-half of them need nothing so bad as to learn the simple A B C of good cooking and home making. Young man, look up the cooking pedigree of the girl you are thinking of marrying, for if you marry a girl with a pretty face and who makes pies like the one we bought you have struck a proposition which will worry you as long as you live, if she doesn't kill you off pretty young.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

The crop production of this year is going to result in the accumulation of a vast amount of new wealth, especially for the great west and the northwest and southwest sections of the country. It is of interest to speculate what use will be made of this new wealth, the larger part of which will be in the hands of the farmers of the country. Interest rates are already low, and it looks as though they might be still lower. We think that one result will be an active and upward movement in farm land, the source of this newly created wealth. We do not look to see so much readiness to put money into wildcat schemes as there has been and more of a tendency to buy good acres at home rather than wild acres on some distant frontier. Some of the year's surplus can well be devoted, first, to the payment of debts, and, second, to the improvement of the farm home and surroundings. Every owner of a good farm should have a modern home in which to live and have well bred stock and a good place to keep them. The best there is is none too good for the up to date farmer.

BACK YARDS.

We were at a certain home in a country town not long since which really and truly had no back yard. Most homes both in city and country have back yards, a part of the premises devoted to the accumulation of rubbish, debris and dirt of modern living—old boards, utensils, ash piles, wood yard, often too fragrant with slop odors, a fitting environment for a back kitchen door, a condition which many people think is an inevitable adjunct of modern living. At the place referred to there was none of these things, for the back yard was just as neat and attractive as the front yard. Rubbish was never allowed to accumulate, ashes were put on to the garden as fertilizer when emptied, pretty creepers and vines covered the back fences and out-buildings, and of course there was no dirty, ill favored back shady attachment to the home. There is a great chance for missionary work in the line of back yard reform and improvement, for the condition of a man's back yard very fairly indicates the grade of refinement of the home in which he lives.

John Trigg

